FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 054 18 March 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Morozov Interviews Warsaw Pact General Gribkov [RUDE PRAVO 15 Mar] BB 1
Socialist Conference of Peace Researchers Opens in Moscow BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review on U.S. Military, Mideastern Policies [Demchenko, 16 Mar] CC 1
'International Situation--Questions and Answers' [Kosovan, Anichkin, Krasikov] CC 5
U.S. Presidential Campaign CC 5
Chinese Power Struggle CC 6
Portuguese Developments CC 7
Further Report on Dost Letter to Waldheim [PRAVDA 14 Mar] CC 8
Soviet Aides Unconcerned at Alternative Olympics Plans CC 9
Popov Interview [Paris] CC 9
Zhukov Interview [Paris] CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shishkin: 'U.S. Imperialism's Criminal Designs' in Near East [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Mar] A 1
PRAVDA on Carter's About-Face on Settlement Vote [13 Mar] A 3
Tolkunov Notes Main Presidential Contenders [PRAVDA 13 Mar] A 3

CHINA

Deng Called 'Cynical' on World War Prospects [Korionov in PRAVDA 13 Mar] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolian Academy Chief Attacks U.S. Anti-Soviet 'Slander' [(Shirendyb) in IZVESTIYA 11 Mar] C 1
USSR-Mongolian Intergovernmental Body Meets in Ulaanbaatar C 2
Vinogradov: U.S. Involves Japan in Aggressive Strategy C 2
Ponomarev Scores Suspension of Japanese Aid to Afghanistan C 3
'Team Spirit-80' Labeled 'Provocative' Exercises [(Isanov)] C 4
Comment on 31st Anniversary of USSR, DPRK Cultural Ties C 5
Effective Nature C 5
'Equality, Reciprocity, Comradely Aid' [(Vladimirov)] C 6
Protocol for Further Growth C 7

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Scores 'Imperialist' Forces, Defends Soviet Aid D 1
Pashtun Leader Sees Afghan Situation 'Changing for Better' D 1

Afghan Agrarian Policy Reported, Cultivation 'Encouraged' [Piekarowicz] D 2
Council of Ministers Adopts Afghan Budget for 1980-81 D 2
Kabul Paper Comments on Work Opportunities for Women D 3
Soviet Civilian 'Administrators' Drafted for Afghanistan [Legras in Paris LE FIGARO 13 Mar] D 3
USSR Manila Envoy Denies Massive Casualties in Afghanistan [KYODO] D 4
U.S., PRC Interference 'Hampering' Afghan Settlement [Glazunov] D 5
Kornilov Condemns Western Anti-Soviet Sentiment as 'Lies' D 6
Afghanistan Receives Soviet Agricultural Assistance D 7

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Le Duan Protests U.S. Actions, Favors USSR Afghan Support E 1
USSR, Vietnam Sign Coal Industry Cooperation Protocol E 1
Fadeyev Recalls U.S. Bombing, U.S. AID Activities in Laos [PRAVDA 24 Feb] E 2
Vinogradov Views Laotian Postwar Recovery Effort [IZVESTIYA 25 Feb] E 2
Brezhnev, Thai King Exchange Cables on National Holiday [PRAVDA 8 Mar] E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Cites SRV Criticism of Yugoslav Foreign Policy [13 Mar] F 1
Further Report on Yugoslav-Soviet TU Talks F 2
Gromyko Begins Talks With Hungarian Foreign Minister F 2
Hungarian Official Outlines Development of Cultural Ties [Ronai in PRAVDA 12 Mar] F 2
Baybakov Interviewed on Cooperation Agreement with CSSR [Cross-reference] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Grigoryants Hits Bonn's 'Exaggerated NATO Discipline' [IZVESTIYA 11 Mar] G 1
PRAVDA Views Shift in French Near East Policy [Vasilyev, 13 Mar] G 3
Turkish Public Opinion Fears Consequences of U.S. Bases G 4
Sa Carneiro Attack on Portuguese CP, Land Policy Scored [Khabarov] G 5
CPSU Sends Greetings to Italian Communist Leader Longo G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Election Results in Iranian Elections Reported H 1
Khomeyni Decree on Veterans Cited; Bani-Sadr Discusses Army H 1
Osipov Proposes Postponement of Gas Price Talks With Iran H 1
Iranian Official Arrested as Agent for CIA H 2
Iranian Government Takes Control of Movie Imports H 3
Syrian Prime Minister Comments on Mideast Situation H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further Comment on Postelection Developments in Rhodesia J 1
'Normalization' Steps [PRAVDA 13 Mar] J 1
Social, Economic Reforms J 1

Ponomarev Holds Talks with Ethiopian Delegation J 2
USSR-Angola Joint Fishing Cooperation Cited J 2
[Lashkul in IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Reportage on Visit of Nicaraguan Party-Government Delegation K 1
Arrival of Delegation K 1
Talks With Kirilenko, Ponomarev K 1
Dominica Leader: Shah Could Be Granted Residence K 2
Shah's Need for Operation Termed 'Diplomatic' K 2
Ogarkov Confers With Peruvian Military Leader K 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Mar]
Commentary Lauds Growth of Brazilian-Soviet Trade K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Lymshits Cites Afghan Issue at Tadzhik Award Ceremony R 1
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 5 Mar]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Kirilenko Outlines CPSU Policy for Machine-Building Industry S 1
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Minister Writes on Problems of Gas Industry S 6
[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Briefs: Donetsk Coal Basin S 8

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 14-16 March T 1
14 March T 1
15 March T 1
16 March T 1
Cattle Wintering Campaign Proceeding Satisfactorily [Astakhov] T 1

MOROZOV INTERVIEWS WARSAW PACT GENERAL GRIBKOV

AU171710 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Interview granted by USSR Army General A. I. Gribkov, chief of staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, to APN military commentator V. Morozov: "The Sole Objective: The Defense of Peace"; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the current state of the Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces? How are they fulfilling their noble task of reliably defending the socialist achievements of the socialist community?

[Gribkov] The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations are composed of ground forces, air defense forces, air forces and naval forces, which the Warsaw Pact member states set apart [vyclenily] in accordance with the needs of joint defense on the basis of an agreement among countries. The contingents of armies and navies that each allied army incorporated in the Joint Armed Forces are capable of resolving under any conditions the most complicated tasks concerning the defense of the entire socialist community.

The allied countries devote consistent and great attention in coordinating their actions in the sphere of defense, in developing and producing combat technology and weapons, in elaborating uniform views [jednotnych nazoru] on the character and manner of repelling an aggressor's attack by associated groupings of troops and by raising the reliability and the effectiveness [operativnost] of the armies' and navies' command.

In order to permanently maintain a high standard of the Joint Armed Forces' combat-capability and to insure a reliable defense of the allied countries' socialist achievements, the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries conduct joint exercises.

[Question] In the West the question is frequently being asked as to what measures the Warsaw Pact Organization can take to reply to the December decision of the NATO Council's session in Brussels on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in some West European countries.

[Answer] The dangerous NATO plans on the further escalation of feverish armament on the European Continent, above all on the deployment of new types of American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, pursue the objective of upsetting the existing balance of forces on the European Continent, of achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact Organization and thus of threatening the security of the socialist and all other European countries. These plans are at variance with the objectives and the purpose of detente. The Warsaw Pact member states cannot permit it. They will be forced to undertake additional measures to strengthen their security. All responsibility for the new round of the arms race with all the dangerous consequences arising from it for Europe and the whole world rests fully on the NATO leaders.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE OF PEACE RESEARCHERS OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD122335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A conference of representatives of scientific centers in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia which are engaged in research into problems of peace and disarmament opened in Moscow today. The participants in the conference are exchanging experience of research work and are to discuss the principal directions of scientific treatment of topical problems of the struggle against the continuation of the arms race and for the deepening of international detente.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON U.S. MILITARY, MIDEASTERN POLICIES

LD171241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Defending Detente

Soviet people and the progressive public on all continents are preparing to celebrate the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the CPSU and the world's first socialist state. The major events of our century and the struggle for the peoples' liberation from imperialism and for a halt to wars between peoples, for the elimination of domination by capital and for socialism are linked with the name of the great proletarian leader.

From Lenin's first "Decree on Peace" to our own day, the noble idea of excluding war from mankind's life and establishing lasting and just peace on earth has been central to the Soviet state's foreign policy activity. The socialist community countries' joint struggle for detente and to reduce the threat of world war and their principled peace policy have become one of the main factors in international life in the modern era. The main guarantee of a peaceful future for all mankind lies in that struggle.

"We are true to the peace program put forward by our party's 24th and 25th congresses," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stated. "So now in the eighties, as before in the seventies, we are for strengthening detente, not destroying it. For reducing arms, not building them up. For rapprochement and mutual understanding between peoples, not artificial alienation and enmity."

The time has now come when imperialism has lost its dominant role in international relations forever. But that does not mean that the danger of wars breaking out is over. Just in recent weeks we have witnessed a sharp deterioration in the international situation. Reactionary forces in the United States and a number of other NATO countries are trying to strengthen imperialism's positions and erect a barrier in the path of progressive changes in the world. With the Beijing leaders' active connivance they have adopted a course of torpedoing the relaxation of international tension and escalating the arms race and are trying to turn the world back to cold war times.

Numerous facts confirm this dangerous trend. Among them are for instance the decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, the delay over the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the steps taken by the NATO command recently to strengthen both the north and the south flanks of that aggressive alliance. In Norway major military maneuvers code named "Anorak Express" have been in progress since the end of February. Taking part are subunits of the armed forces of six states, including the United States, the FRG and Britain. Reports have appeared in the press on NATO plans to create heavy munitions dumps on Norwegian territory. Even earlier the bloc leadership foisted on the Norwegians participation in the creation of a deep aerial reconnaissance system near the USSR's borders, which provides in particular for the use of Norwegian airfields for refueling American long-range aircraft. There are reports on the NATO generals' intention to begin setting up heavy munitions dumps on Danish territory.

Equally dangerous activity has been launched on NATO's south flank. It is a question of the more extensive use of military bases in Turkey and strengthening that country's armed forces. [paragraph continues]

This question was discussed, in particular, during recent Washington talks between U.S. President J. Carter and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, who pledged to increase aid to Turkey so as to strengthen its positions in the North Atlantic bloc.

Storm Clouds Over Indian Ocean

The Pentagon has mounted large-scale war preparations in the Indian Ocean, particularly in the Persian Gulf region. The whipping up of militarist hysteria has pulled even tighter the knot of international contradictions which exist in that part of the world. Moreover, through the fault of imperialism a real danger has arisen of a military flare-up which could affect many countries and peoples and cause them incalculable damage.

The special interest in the Persian Gulf is well known: Nearly one-half of all the known oil reserves in the nonsocialist part of the world are located there. Its share of the exports of "black gold" is even greater--more than 60 percent. Saudi Arabia alone has recently been exporting more than 400 million tons a year. A total of more than 1 billion tons of oil comes onto the foreign market from Persian Gulf countries.

In other words, the region has become the main source of liquid fuel and valuable industrial raw material for many capitalist states--Japan, France, West Germany. A great deal of oil is exported from there to the United States--although it has considerable reserves of its own--and also to Asian and African states.

It is not hard to understand the interest in normal supplies of oil, world demand for which continues to grow. But another aspect of this is quite paradoxical in our age of the complete collapse of colonialism: attempts by U.S. ruling circles to establish military control over that region, having assigned it to the zone of their "vital interests."

Since the end of last year the Iranian-American conflict, in particular the problem of the hostages seized in the American Embassy building in Tehran, has been used as justification for these designs. Then another card was played--the Afghan events and the entry of a Soviet military contingent into that country at Kabul's request. If the chronology is restored, it becomes clear that all this is only a pretext and a propaganda "cover" for Washington's real intentions and its military and political concept. The United States is claiming some kind of "right" to define which region of the globe is important for its "vital interests" and then to "defend" it by means of the direct use of its own military force.

The intention has emerged among U.S. ruling circles of creating a network of bases in the countries of the Near and Middle East and in Africa so as to establish military control over the vast oil wealth of the Persian Gulf, and at the same time to hinder the further process of national liberation, independent development and social progress for that region's peoples.

A special naval formation incorporating a detachment of marines has been set up, including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and several other big ships. Some of them are cruising near Bahrain, another squadron is staying in the western Arabian Sea; a third group is not far from Karachi. Reinforcements are now arriving from the Far East --a major formation of seven warships, including the aircraft carrier Okinawa and various kinds of landing craft. Let us say that the concentration of forces has assumed threatening proportions. The Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that from now on it will have U.S. naval forces permanently based in the western Indian Ocean.

All this militarist activity is backed up by activity on the political scene. By all appearances Washington would like to resolve several tasks simultaneously, including "taking in hand" certain of its NATO allies and binding them more closely to its military strategy in the Indian Ocean, causing a split in the nonalinement movement and creating an obedient bloc made up of certain developing, predominantly Muslim countries. It was with this in view, according to the Western press, that Z. Brzezinski and other high-ranking American envoys visited the Near East and South Asia.

The latest reports give grounds for concluding that Washington has failed to find support for its plans. In the capitals visited by the American envoys they were told once again: In the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean basin in general there are independent UN member states; in no way do they want American or any other naval forces as guardians and protectors. Save for Oman, all the states in the area refused to grant the Americans bases on their territory. Many governments categorically opposed the Pentagon's intrigues. Iran protested the concentration of American ships. India and a number of other states adopted a quite definite stance condemning American actions in the Indian Ocean.

As for the United States' Western allies, the support was not what Washington had hoped for. "Many Europeans have the impression," London's THE TIMES wrote, "that they are expected to automatically rally to the American flag. But since they have never had particular confidence in J. Carter's judgment, this was asking too much of them."

Some American allies, the facts show, tried either to confine themselves to manifestations of symbolic solidarity with Washington's actions or to remain aloof from the saber rattling. A number of West European governments are anyway pursuing a policy in Near East and Asian affairs that differs substantially from American policy.

Untying Near East Knot

France's special position on questions relating to the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is not a new phenomena. During the Israeli aggression against the Arabs in 1967 former President General de Gaulle declared an embargo on arms exports to Israel and endeavored to develop relations with the Arab states, for what is at issue are both oil and major markets. Today France's course in Near East affairs again diverges from the American course.

President V. Giscard d'Estaing did not fail to demonstrate this during his recently completed Near East trip. The Kuwaiti-French communique says that "the states of the region alone bear the responsibility for its security without any foreign interference." These words are a pretty clear expression of the two countries' attitude toward the concentration of American forces in the Persian Gulf. At the same time, the French president stated that he supports not only the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territories occupied in 1967 but also "the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and acquisition of their own homeland."

This stance brings out in even greater relief the futility of the so-called Camp David agreements on the Near East concluded by the United States, Israel and Egypt in September 1978. It is more than 18 months since these agreements were signed yet no one, apart from the three parties to the deal, has expressed a desire to approve it. The Palestinians are continuing the struggle to set up their own independent state. Their just cause has the support of the Arab peoples, the socialist community countries and the progressive public in capitalist states and in Asian and African countries. By concluding a separate "peace treaty" Egypt and Israel find themselves in isolation in the Near East.

Naturally, in this situation, neither Paris nor the other West European governments can ignore the real disposition of forces unless they want to arouse the anger of the Arabs. Austria has just announced its official recognition of the PLO.

It is curious that only the other day London and Bonn made a statement in favor of the Arabs. Maybe these actions fall within the context of a certain "division of labor" within NATO, of "paying greater attention to the developing states' concerns and problems," as mentioned this week by West German Ministers Apel and Genscher.

But it is possible also that these steps were necessary against the background of the scandal that broke out after President J. Carter declared null and void the vote of the American representative on the Security Council for a pro-Arab resolution. It is not simply a matter of the value to Carter of the Jewish vote. Israel remains the No 1 ally, American imperialism's main base in the Near East, whose significance has grown even more in connection with the appearance of American subunits in the Persian Gulf.

The Arab capitals are indignant at the U.S. President's unprecedented decision which demonstrated anew that Washington has never had an "equal" and "balanced approach" toward the Arabs and Israel. "The Arab world's faith in the American administration has suffered a blow," the New York TIMES laments. In this situation, London and Bonn possibly deemed it necessary to express a sympathetic attitude toward Arab problems.

As for Israel, it reacted to all these events in typical manner--there followed a series of diplomatic protests and abrupt categorical statements. "Today we are giving short answers to long questions: 'No' to Palestinian self-determination and 'No' to PLO participation in talks with Israel," an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

After 4 months of vacillation Prime Minister M. Begin has appointed to the vacant post of foreign minister former Knesset Speaker Y. Shamir who is regarded as one of the country's most implacable and extremist figures. He supported neither the Camp David agreements nor the "peace treaty" with Egypt, maintaining that even these documents, which are extremely advantageous to Israel, contain too many "concessions." The appointment coincided with the appearance of a report in the West German press to the effect that Israel has long possessed a nuclear weapon and intended to use it in 1973.

Doesn't all this indicate that the threats Tel Aviv is hurling at the Arabs are becoming even more sinister and that the delay over the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict is fraught with the most dangerous consequences for many peoples and for international peace in general? Especially as American armed forces equipped with modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, are massing in direct proximity to the zone of this conflict.

It is natural that the struggle to stop the Pentagon's adventures and to effect a general settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict should become a particularly urgent question. The Soviet Union's position is known: While delivering a rebuff to imperialism's aggressive plans, it advocates the easing of international tension, the continuation of detente, arms limitation and the solution of disputes on a just basis. Peace in the Near East can only come when the conflict there has been settled taking into account the interests of all the peoples in the area, including the Arab people of Palestine.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD141440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, writer on international affairs; and Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The present stage of the U.S. presidential election campaign is being conducted within the framework of the so-called primaries. We are asked about them by Pavlichenko, of Kirovskaya Oblast; Stepan Nikonorovich Samotekhin of Kishinev; Sergey Petrovich Antonov of Moscow; and many others. In the studio we have the writer on international affairs Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, who is a regular contributor to our program. But first a question, Oleg Nikolayevich, if I may: How can one define the significance of the primaries, and can they enable us to predict at all the final result of the struggle?

U.S. Presidential Campaign

[Anichkin] Before answering those questions, it should be said that it's not just a matter of electing the President: A new House of Representatives has to be elected also, as well as one third of the Senate. In other words, I want to say that it is one of the most important political events in the life of the whole country, affecting all aspects and spheres of the life of American--and not only American--society. That is what I should like mainly to talk about in this program.

The primaries are what you might call contests of popularity among candidates for nomination. The only people who can take part in such contests with any hope of success, you understand, are politicians who have many millions of dollars at their disposal, or can obtain the support of business circles. The experience of previous elections shows that hundreds of millions of dollars are poured into the election campaign. As to the second part of the question, the results of the primaries may, to some extent, enable one to predict the final result. But, unfortunately, it doesn't by any means always turn out like that.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what are the features of the present election campaign, and what has characterized them recently?

[Anichkin] I must say that that's not an easy question to give a simple answer to. Formerly, in the majority of cases, the emphasis was on internal problems. That was not surprising. The average American voter was first of all thinking about his life today and speculating as to his future. This time, the American voter is looking to the future with greater anxiety than, say, a couple of years ago. In short, America today--and official statistics confirm this--is going through serious economic troubles which the state has not so far succeeded in controlling. The annual rate of inflation has reached 15 percent, and it's not impossible that it may rise to close on 20 percent. Attempts to halt inflation by raising the bank rate--which now stands at nearly 17 percent--are having no effect. Consequently, these measures, directed towards reducing production and thus restricting consumption, have not brought prices down, but have merely increased unemployment.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what is the place and role of foreign policy factors in the present campaign?

[Anichkin] That's something I was just about to speak of. President Carter, in seeking reelection for a second term as the candidate of the Democratic Party, is putting the emphasis precisely on points of foreign policy--evidently for the simple reason that he can't boast of his achievements in the sphere of domestic politics. [paragraph continues]

In any case, his Republican rivals have calculated that Carter has broken more than 200 of his election promises, made about 4 years ago. Neither are the President's achievements in foreign policy such as to be publicized as his trump card before the voters. It's a question of something else entirely. Carter and his entourage are trying, by various means, to create in the country an atmosphere of chauvinist psychosis. Passions are being whipped up out of all proportion over events in the Near and Middle East and over events in Afghanistan. A blatant propaganda campaign has been mounted to show that those events are allegedly a threat to the security of the United States and its vital interests.

[Kosovan] In this connection, Oleg Nikolayevich, one recalls the advice of Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the late forties, to the then President Truman. The senator said rather cynically: Scare the wits out of the country, and then you can do what you like with it. Let me ask you, does not the present situation put one in mind of the atmosphere of those times?

[Anichkin] In a general way, it does, of course. As you can see, history is repeating itself. They are indeed trying to scare the wits out of the Americans. The most far-fetched intentions are being attributed to the Soviet Union. I stress "intentions," because American propaganda has, and can have, no facts with which to prove that that Soviet military threat exists. Nonetheless, the President has achieved his aim to some extent; this is reflected in the results of the primaries that have already taken place. In my view, the reason is that the main mass of ordinary Americans is ratherly poorly informed about the true state of affairs.

[Kosovan] But the United States is not short of mass information media.

[Anichkin] That's so--but it's not the point at all. The reason that the so-called average American doesn't know much about the position of our state and our government on various questions is that it does not get through to him in the original, as it were. It is filtered through the mass media and is eventually--very often--served up to the reader in a completely distorted form. I should like to direct attention to a few features of the election campaign in the United States. The President has incomparably greater scope than the other candidates for using the levers of his power in conducting his campaign. History shows that the President can represent his own--election--interests as the national interest. He can use the national interest in his own interests. If often happens that the interests of other states are adapted to the President's ambitions. That's what we can see happening now.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, evidently it can be said that at the present stage it's too early to make predictions?

[Anichkin] I agree with you entirely. The political forecasters are now in danger of being wrong in their assessments of the candidates' chances. It's probably best to wait and see how events develop.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Chinese Power Struggle

[Kosovan] Several listeners ask for an analysis of the results of the results of the Fifth Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Well, first of all it should be said that the plenum was held in a situation of continuing power struggle in the upper echelons of the Chinese leadership, with the country facing difficult problems in the political, economic and cultural areas.

As is clear from the plenum communique, major attention was given to organizational questions. It was decided to remove from all their posts the men who came to the fore during the Cultural Revolution: the deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee, Wang Dongxing, and three members of the Politburo. All were associated with the gang of four. It seems that no small role in the removal of the new four was played by the power struggle between the sons and the victims of the Cultural Revolution as well as the personal calculations of Deng Xiaoping. On the other hand, persons regarded as followers of Deng ascended the Chinese Olympus. A Central Committee secretariat was set up. The post of general secretary, which had been occupied before the start of the Cultural Revolution by Deng Xiaoping, now goes to Hu Yaobang, for a long time the secretary of the Komsomol. There has been a clear shift of power in the upper reaches of the Chinese leadership in favor of the group of Deng Xiaoping. In this connection, many Western observers are expressing the opinion that Hua Guofeng only nominally retains his leading role. Indeed, he has been left like a general without an army; and either at the forthcoming CCP congress, or at the next session of the all-China assembly of people's representatives, he will evidently be obliged to give up some of his posts. It is pointed out that Deng Xiaoping has obtained carte blanche to carry out his course. Of course, the removal of one group of four or another will not secure the stability of a society; but this is not only not the end of the Chinese power struggle at the top; it will, in all probability, become still more acute.

In analyzing the results of the plenum, one should in my opinion draw attention to this fact: The former president of the PRC, Liu Xiaoqi, has been rehabilitated. During the years of the Cultural Revolution he was named chief of the bourgeois staff. By Chinese standards, this was the label of a dyed-in-the-wool counterrevolutionary, pinned on him by Mao Zedong himself. Liu Xiaoqi was at that time removed from all his posts and vanished from the Chinese political scene forever.

In connection with the rehabilitation of Liu Xiaoqi, some people in the West are trying to say that this is a de-Maoization of China. Indisputably, every new admission of the mistakes and crimes of the Cultural Revolution leads objectively to an undermining of the cult of Mao. The renunciation of many Maoist attitudes in the spheres of economy, culture and politics tends in the same direction. There is no unity of attitude toward the ideological and theoretical heritage of the great helmsman. But all this still falls short of de-Maoization. It is quite obvious that the present Chinese leadership is out to preserve loyalty to the main features of Mao's line: nationalism, great-power politics and hegemonism. The political course of Mao's successors is still based upon the idea, inherited from him, of creating a strong militarist China, while banking on achieving hegemonistic aims and forming a bloc with imperialist forces. The plenum was at pains to secure conditions for implementing the line of the present Beijing leaders. But such a course in my view cannot lead to either a genuinely more cohesive society or the stability of the present regime, not to the realization of the plans for modernization.

Portuguese Developments

Let us return again to your letters, esteemed comrades. What is happening in Portugal is the question we have been asked by Engineer Tatyana Aleksandrovna Alekseyeva. Anatoliy Andreyevich, we have been touching upon two areas of domestic policy, those in which the present Portuguese Government has developed its fiercest attack on the gains of the revolution. But the same sort of attack is being made in the sphere of foreign policy, too. Recently, the Foreign Ministry announced in Lisbon the curtailment of business links with the Soviet Union. The permission for a visit to Portugal by a group of Soviet tourists was even canceled. At the same time, and this has its own logic, Sa Carneiro has adopted measures to expand cooperation with the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

Yesterday, for instance, the newspapers published a report that for the first time since the revolution, Portuguese representatives will again take part in the meeting of the so-called NATO nuclear planning group. Well, if events continue to develop in this direction, this could lead to the cancellation of Portugal's present democratic Constitution.

[Krasikov] Theoretically, that could happen. In general, Sa Carneiro does not conceal in practice that the present Constitution, which was drawn up mainly thanks to cooperation between the communists and the socialists, is not to his liking. But I reckon it will not be so simple for Sa Carneiro and his fellow-thinkers to alter the Constitution. The bloc of rightwing parties, which is now in power, has a majority of seats in parliament. However, under the Constitution which they want to cancel or alter, the head of state, the president, can veto any law adopted by parliament and to overcome this veto a two-thirds parliamentary majority is needed. Now the bloc of government parties does not possess such a majority. President Eanes, of course, is hardly likely to support a law on changing the Constitution, if such a law was adopted in parliament during a first reading. The head of state has repeatedly stressed publicly in his utterances that he felt loyalty to the country's basic law. This, moreover, is being precisely confirmed by the present exacerbation of relations between the president and the government. The head of state and the present ministers have different political beliefs.

FURTHER REPORT ON DOST LETTER TO WALDHEIM

LD180845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Interference Continues"]

[Text] New York, 13 March--The continuing interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by world imperialism headed by the United States in collusion with hegemonist China and reactionary circles in Pakistan, in blatant violation of the UN Charter and the norms of international law, has posed a grave threat to peace and stability in the region and throughout the world. This is stated in a letter from Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Foreign Minister S. Dost to the UN secretary general distributed at UN headquarters as an official document of the General Assembly and Security Council.

From the very first, the document notes, imperialism and international reaction together with the Beijing hegemonists embarked on the path of organizing plots and intrigues with a view to blackmailing Democratic Afghanistan and undermining the April revolution, which was carried out in the interests of the people and for the sake of eradicating the country's economic and social backwardness.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, like the Soviet Union, has frequently stated that the only purpose of the presence of the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan is to render aid to the Afghan people in repelling external aggression and that this contingent will be withdrawn from Afghan territory as soon as the reasons for its presence cease to exist.

The bloody events of 22 February 1980 in Kabul, as a result of which considerable damage was caused to private and public property, attest to the subversive activity of the United States, China and Pakistan, which are training armed bandits to dispatch into Afghanistan. The Afghan authorities' arrest of over 30 saboteurs in Kabul, including the U.S. citizen Robert Lee, with grenades and explosives of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani manufacture confirms this fact.

This plot against Democratic Afghanistan, the letter emphasizes, poses a grave threat to the freedom and territorial integrity of our country and international peace and security. At the same time, under the pretext of the alleged threat to peace in the region allegedly caused by the dispatch of the limited Soviet military contingent to Afghanistan, imperialism headed by the United States is strengthening its military bases and expanding its military presence in various parts of the world.

In conclusion the letter reaffirms that Afghanistan is pursuing a policy of peace and nonalinement aimed at maintaining friendly relations with all peace-loving countries and primarily with its neighbors.

SOVIET AIDES UNCONCERNED AT ALTERNATIVE OLYMPIC PLANS

Popov Interview

LD161457 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Yves Mourousi interview with Vladimir Popov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, in Paris, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Mourousi] Vladimir Popov is our guest today. He is first vice chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, the organizers of the Moscow Olympic Games. In your opinion, Mr Chairman, Moscow 1980--will it be real Olympic games or an improved Spartakiad?

[Popov in Russian, with superimposed French translation] The Spartakiad was held last year and we think that these will be real Olympic games--big, and important. I would frankly say that we are almost completely ready for the games because now we have entered the period of, let us say, final touches to complete everything--all the Olympic sites are ready by now, all installations, [words indistinct]all serves that your colleagues should have the possibility of covering the games well--the interpreters' center by now is ready, the automatic system of information broadcasting [words indistinct]. But of course, we will do everthing that on 19 June the Olympic flame (?should be lit) and can burn at Lenin Stadium. We are working toward this end. We are looking into the future serenely and calmly.

[Question] The immediate future is the Geneva meeting of a certain number of those who wish to organize some Olympic counter-games. Now, this Geneva meeting--are you going to keep informed on what will be decided or does it not concern you?

[Answer] You see, quite naturally we reject this meeting because it contradicts the specific wording and spirit of the Olympic Charter and the regulations and rules of international athletic federations. This is nothing but an additional act in the show which some are attempting to play around with the Olympic games in Moscow, a show at the basis of which there are speculative political theories. But you see, we are looking at this thing, this show, with the utmost calm. This calm is based on the decisions of the 82d session of the IOC of the opinions expressed by the overwhelming majority of the national Olympic committees and the opinions of the international athletic federations. In this context, the opinion expressed by France is of some importance. The very calm position of principle adopted by France is highly appreciated by ourselves, by the USSR in general and above all by ourselves, the organizers of the Olympic games.

[Question] Do you not have the impression, Mr Chairman, that in spite of everything, beyond these Olympic games, politics and sports which the Soviets have tried to separate, have been closely mixed together?

I remember a visit to Moscow where I was received by members of the Organizing Committee who at that moment expressed the wish--it was more than a year ago--that South Africa's rugby team should not tour France, saying at that time that this could cause a problem for the Olympic games, in particular with respect to the African countries. Do you not have the impression that with this kind of attitude one is throwing into gear a system which leads to mixing sports and politics after all, at a certain time even when one no longer wants to do so?

[Answer] Yes, the question of contacts with South African atheltes is perfectly clear. My colleagues and I have been seeking to act in such a way that respect for IOC decisions should be ensured, and you know very well that the IOC has excluded South Africa from the Olympic movement. You have after all chosen a subject which is much more controversial, namely politics and sport. One has to be realistic. One of course cannot place sports under a glass cover and separate it from social life. Sports forms part of social life--social life has its effect on sports; one cannot place it in outer space. Only here at this moment and in general we must separate sports from political speculations. This is the essential. We have to separate it from the purely speculative and subjective objectives which some try to force upon sports. But one cannot separate sports from real life, from the world's realities. So to sum up I would say that sports must not be used as a speculative weapon for subjective (?purposes) when certain people are trying to exploit (?certain subjects) for their purely subjective purposes. This being true, I would say that sports will live on of course in the future in the life of people and in the life of society.

[Question] A last question, Mr Chairman. Did the question arise in the Soviet Olympic Committee at any time whether one ought to go to Lake Placid or not?

[Answer] No, the question was never asked if one ought to go to Lake Placid or not. There was never any doubt about whether we should go or not. Independently from sympathies or antipathies regarding the Olympic administration or the Olympic movement we have remained faithful to the principles and ideals of the Olympic movement just as we have been for the 29 years the Soviet Union has been a member of the Olympic movement.

[Mourousi] Thank you Mr Chairman.

Zhukov Interview

LD171030 Paris Domestic Service in French 0650 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[French Radio journalist Paletau studio interview with Yuriy Zhukov, head of international services of the Olympic Organizing Committee--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] In Geneva today there will be a meeting of countries favoring a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games and to alternative games which would be held in Australia, the United States and Kenya. This means that the battle against the Moscow Olympic games is not over yet. Does this affect you, does this modify your plans in the preparation of the Moscow games?

[Answer] As you know, only 125 days remain before the moment when the Olympic flame is kindled, but one can say already that Moscow, as well as the other Olympic towns, are practically ready to receive the games. This concerns not only the sports arenas, it concerns also the purely technical establishments such as the main press center, the television and radio center and the automatic system of [word indistinct] of the games.

Obviously, there is quite a lot to do yet, or rather some touching up to do, but the main preparation work is completed and we are continuing clamly to do what touching up there remains to do.

[Question] So you continue preparations as if nothing had happened. Do you believe you will be able to avoid organizational errors as happened at Lake Placid for example, and is everything ready as far as the accommodation of athletes, officials and attendants are concerned?

[Answer] Yes. You know we have been working for 4 years and we have studied the experiences of our predecessors, that is the experience of the organizers of the Munich and Montreal games, and we do not want to commit faults that have been committed by our predecessors. It is for this reason that we are trying to avoid all the inconveniences that happened not only at Lake Placid but also at preceding games, above all as far as accommodation is concerned, accommodation not only for officials but also accommodation of the mass media's representatives. I believe that all will be in order for all categories of guests attending the games.

[Question] So, let us suppose that many countries will follow the United States and Great Britain who are heading the campaign for the boycott. Will there be games in Moscow even if participation is reduced to countries friendly to the USSR and will there be only a kind of Spartakiad?

[Answer] You know, I believe that this idea or organizing alternative games, as mentioned today, has the aim of creating a climate of nervousness around the games. I believe that all the attempts at organizing alternative games have no realistic basis. Why? I take as a basis the attitude of the majority of the national Olympic committees on the one hand and the opinion of all the members of the IOC on the other, who expressed their support at Lake Placid for the Moscow games. We are perfectly aware of the favorable opinion of international federations as regards the Moscow games. This is why we are certain that the Moscow games will be held and why we continue preparations.

[Question] Journalists intending to go to Moscow are asking themselves if they are going to have full freedom to report on whatever they wish. They will of course not be able to meet Sakharov who has been sent away from Moscow, but would they be able to investigate beyond the athletic context? They would certainly want to do this.

[Answer] We are doing quite a lot for the journalists outside the games. First of all there is the cultural program, and then the journalists will be able to visit anything they want in Moscow and have contact with the people. One cannot isolate them from the population, from all that surrounds the games, all the enterprises linked with the games. First of all there is the cultural program and there are quite a lot of things that will be organized within the framework of the work of the main press center. Also, on request, journalists can organize contacts with all strata of the population, or they can arrange it themselves.

[Question] One has to recall, nevertheless, that this campaign for the boycott is because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. So finally, one can put the question: Has the Soviet Government chosen Afghanistan rather than a normal course for the Olympic games?

[Answer] No. Above all I believe there is nothing in common between these two things. The games, which in 1974 were entrusted to Moscow by the--unanimously, by the way, nearly unanimously--by the International Olympic Committee, and the events that took place recently in Afghanistan have nothing in common.

SHISHKIN: 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'S CRIMINAL DESIGNS' IN NEAR EAST

LD171157 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[International review by commentator Gennadiy Shishkin: "The Near East: Imperialism's Sinister Designs"]

[Text] The black clouds of intervention by U.S. imperialism have gathered over the Near East. In the Persian Gulf region the situation is becoming increasingly heated. A U.S. naval armada, unprecedented in peacetime, consisting of the aircraft carriers Nimitz and Coral Sea with 200 ground-attack aircraft, fighters and interceptors supported by 20 surface ships and a large number of submarines, is already here. By mid-March the arrival of an assault detachment of the U.S. 7th Fleet consisting of four ships carrying 1,800 marines is planned.

As well as "showing the flag" the United States has mounted a broad offensive against national liberation movement formations in this region which it sees as a grave obstacle to the implementation of its imperialist designs. "The Near East," the Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes, "remains a target for overt lust on the part of the multinational oil monopolies from the banks of the Potomac. The region's enormous oil resources turn it into a subject of heightened interest for U.S. imperialism. After all, in addition to oil, the region has uranium and rare metals."

The retention and expansion of control over the resources of the Near and Middle East is the main avenue of U.S. policy.

In an attempt to intimidate the Near East countries as strongly as possible the U.S. press strenuously emphasizes that the U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf region possess nuclear weapons. In addition, BUSINESS WEEK reports, "the U.S. troops which will be moved to the Near East are equipped with gas-masks and protective overall and the 82d Airborne Division has a nuclear-biological-chemical group."

But from the Washington strategists' viewpoint the use of their own armed forces is only one way of attaining their goals. The enlistment of Near East regimes obedient to the United States and of U.S. NATO allies in this hard and far from safe operation is considered to be another no less important means of safeguarding the U.S. momopolies' interests. Washington, AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine states, is trying with all its might "to muster into a single line the front of the Pentagon's main clients in the Near East: Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Oman. These are the countries whose military bases are intended to become milestones in the new pro-U.S. axis parallel to the axis which Tehran wrecked by its 'apostasy'--an axis stretching from Turkey to Pakistan via Iran."

To "justify" its hegemonist claims Washington has also advanced the idea of a "division of labor" between the United States and its NATO allies. As always it was Britain's Conservative government which was the first, with its inherent obsequiousness, to respond to Washington's appeal. It ostentatiously sent a number of ships from its navy to back up the U.S. fleet concentrated in the Persian Gulf zone. A large detachment of British experts and military specialists has also installed itself in several Persian Gulf countries, including Oman, Dubai, and Qatar.

Believing that all this was not enough, the United States has advanced a proposal to create a so-called European quick reaction crops which is to be discussed before the end of March in Brussels at a special conference within the NATO framework. Its essential aim is to find practical ways of implementing the task, formulated by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, of "expanding the sphere of the NATO bloc's activity beyond its zone." [paragraph continues]

Reading between the lines [raskryvaya skobki] of this formation it may be said that it is a case of assigning the European NATO members some of the functions mentioned by U.S. President J. Carter in his State of the Union Message concerning U.S. military activity in the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean.

BUSINESS WEEK once reported that, in seeking access to ports like Berbera in Somalia, Muscat in Oman and Mombasa in Kenya the Pentagon is counting "on keeping there ships loaded with tanks, artillery and other heavy equipment so that troops can collect them on arriving in this region." In convening the conference in Brussels the United States intends to extend this stockpiling already planned for the "quick reaction corps" to a number of West European states.

The United States intends to demand that the NATO members assist in airlifting American troops to southwest Asia. The central place in these plans is allocated to the FRG. It is envisaged that the sovereignty of neutral states such as Austria could also be violated when airlifting troops from West Europe to the Near East.

All these aggressive acts and adventurous designs are being screened by a malicious anti-Soviet ballyhoo over fabrications about a "Soviet military threat," by references to U.S. "national interests" and by arguments as to "the need to safeguard the West's economic positions." In actual fact, it is all considerably more simple and prosaic. The United States has long been drumming into the man in the street the idea that "what is good for General Motors is good for the United States." But in President J. Carter's interpretation this old slogan of American imperialists equates the interests of American oil monopolies with the "national interests" of the United States and all Western countries.

Ever since the oil-producing countries (OPEC) ended in 1973 the outmoded neocolonialist system of supplying capitalist countries with oil at artificially depressed prices, one Washington administration after another has attempted to reverse the course of history. The aggressive and adventurist nature of the measures being taken there increased particularly after the fall of the shah's bloody regime in Iran, which had been assigned the role of policeman to guard American oil interests in the Near East, and when the OPEC countries began increasingly placing not only production but also sales of their oil under their own control.

According to figures in the American press, OPEC oil prices now are 9 times higher than they were in 1973. This has not only not infringed upon the oil monopolies' interests but, on the contrary, has resulted in a sharp rise in their profits. Thus in 1979, for example, the profits of America's Standard Oil of Ohio increased 163 percent, and Texaco's increased 105 percent and the Anglo-Dutch Shell also almost tripled its profits. The American PROGRESSIVE magazine writes in this connection: "It would be naive to think that the multinational corporations offer even the slightest resistance to the OPEC countries' price rises, which bring them such colossal profits."

As for the OPEC countries themselves, despite the repeated nominal raising of oil prices in the period 1974-1979, their real income not only did not increase but, on the contrary, fell as oil prices were quoted in dollars and the exchange rate was falling steadily. In addition, the oil companies acquire oil from the OPEC countries at firm contractual prices and resell it for three times as much on the Rotterdam free market.

Having fathomed these swindling machinations, the OPEC countries began increasingly tackling the sale of their own oil themselves. Whereas in 1975 the celebrated oil monopolies known as the "seven sisters" controlled the sale of 70 percent of the oil obtained from the OPEC countries, their share has now fallen to 45 percent. It was then that they sounded the alarm, and Washington began shouting from the housetops about its "national interests" and a "threat" to them in the Persian Gulf zone. "The egoistic political positions of companies such as Exxon, Mobil Oil and Shell," PROGRESSIVE remarks in this connection, "are rapidly becoming official U.S. policy."

However, there is every reason to believe that the policy of the oil monopolies, even invested with the aura of U.S. state policy, is incapable of changing the inexorable course of history. The peoples are responding to the black storm clouds hanging over the Near East by closing their ranks and increasing their unity and their determination to frustrate the criminal plans of American imperialism and its each and every minimum.

PRAVDA ON CARTER'S ABOUT FACE ON SETTLEMENT VOTE

LD171447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 March, TASS--J. Carter's administration is trying in every possible way to hush up the scandal over the two-faced stance it adopted over the issue of its attitude toward Israel's creation of new settlements on the occupied Arab territories. The President's efforts are now aimed primarily at justifying in the eyes of the Tel Aviv and U.S. pro-Israeli circles the zigzag by the administration, which originally supported a resolution in the Security Council condemning Israel but later hastily went back on its position.

This, in particular, was the purpose of Carter's speech to a group of representatives of the municipal authorities of New York, where primaries are to be held 25 March and the percentage of Jewish voters is significant. He declared that the U.S. delegate's vote in the United Nations was a "sincere mistake." "Our American policy and the principles on which it is based," the president said, "have not changed. First and foremost it is to insure Israel's security."

Carter particularly stressed that the United States advocates an "undivided Jerusalem," thereby supporting Tel Aviv's bid to perpetuate the occupation of the Arab section of that city--a holy place in the Muslim world. "We," Carter said, "do not support the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state; we have consistently opposed that proposal." He also reaffirmed the well-known position of Washington, which refuses to recognize the PLO or to hold talks with it. Touching on Israel's creation of settlements on the seized Arab lands, the President again stressed that the United States "does not demand the elimination of existing settlements."

TOLKUNEV NOTES MAIN PRESIDENTIAL CONTENDERS

LD171551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Another Round"]

[Text] New York, 12 March--More "primaries" have been held, in three southern U.S. states: Flordia, Alabama and Georgia. The winner among the Democrats was J. Carter, who beat E. Kennedy, and among the Republicans former Governor R. Reagan of California.

Primaries have now been held in seven states. While among the Democrats J. Carter and E. Kennedy are practically the only contenders for the presidential nomination for the next term, the situation with the Republicans is much more confused. So far R. Reagan has collected the greatest number of convention delegates. G. Bush is in second place. Then comes representative J. Anderson, who recently won surprise victories in Massachusetts and Vermont. Despite the fact that the presidential election [as published] started only recently, Senators H. Baker and J. Connally have already withdrawn from the fight among the Republicans. This, observers believe, has sharply increased the chances of former President G. Ford, who, judging by his latest statements, intends to join the election struggle.

DENG CALLED 'CYNICAL' ON WORLD WAR PROSPECTS

LD171601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "Links in the Same Chain"]

[Text] The newspapers of America's Hearst publishing trust have circulated a statement made in Beijing to Hearst representatives by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council.

Deng Xiaoping, whose dominant role in determining Chinese policy is common knowledge, did not deem it necessary to conceal Beijing's foreign policy schemes. China is a weak country, he declared. "But," the explanation came, "this means that we have nothing in particular to lose, and we are less worried than the United States, West Europe and Japan about what may be destroyed in the event of war." It is hard to find words for the utter cynicism and provocativeness of this statement.

It is well known that back in 1957 Mao Zedong recounted for all to hear a conversation with J. Nehru in which he had declared: "Half mankind and maybe more will die" in the next world war, and that would not be "all that bad." The continuer of the Maoist foreign policy course in 1980 is speaking with similar frivolity of the possibility of the outbreak of world thermonuclear war.

It is indicative that Deng Xiaoping chose representatives of an American newspaper trust to hear his revelations. The "hawks" across the ocean and the Beijing hegemonists are related by very similar "philosophies."

On his return from Beijing after his trip in spring 1978 Z. Brzezinski repeated almost verbatim the remark by Mao cited above, calling the assumption that nuclear war could cause irretrievable losses to manking "rubbish." "It is wrong to believe that the use of nuclear weapons would mean the end of mankind," he declared. "That is an egocentric idea."

In his conversation with the Hearst journalists Deng Xiaoping did not conceal his aim--to aggravate Soviet-American relations still further. Speaking in unison with the most shameless circles across the ocean, the Chinese vice premier repeated the fabrications that Soviet Union wants to "rule the world." He even went so far as to say that he drew some kind of "parallel" between USSR policy and ...Hitler's policy.

Hoping to exploit the present militarist fever in Washington to implement the Beijing hegemonists' self-seeking desires, Deng Xiaoping waxed eloquent. He urged that "close cooperation between China and the United States" be established. Everyone knows the kind of fruit produced by such "cooperation." It will be recalled, for instance, that the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam a little more than a year ago was implemented immediately after Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States.

There is nothing fortuitous about the fact that the high-ranking Beijing spokesman spoke frankly to the Hearst journalists at a time when the Chinese authorities, who unilaterally broke off the second round of talks with Vietnam, are stepping up their military preparations launching constant armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. All these are links in one and the same aggressive, adventurist policy by Beijing.

MONGOLIAN ACADEMY CHIEF ATTACKS U.S. ANTI-SOVIET 'SLANDER'

LD141333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[President of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Academician (B. Shirendyb) article: "Omnipotence of Lenin's Ideas"]

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar--Mongolia's historical experience since the time when, under the influence of Great October, the first revolutionary circles began to emerge on the basis of which the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] was created, and especially after the working people, following Lenin's teaching, chose a non-capitalist path of development, convincingly demonstrates the omnipotence of the idea of scientific communism. It is precisely these which are exerting an ever-increasing influence on the fate of mankind.

In the emergence and consolidation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and in its advancement along the noncapitalist path toward socialism the multifaceted and internationalist assistance from the land of soviets was and still is of deep historic significance. The military, political, economic and cultural support given by V. I. Lenin's motherland to People's Mongolia is a decisive factor of the strengthening our state independence, of the transformations in all spheres of life and in the transition from feudalism to socialism. The loyalty of our party and of the whole people to friendship with the USSR accords with the basic interests of Mongolia, its present and future.

True to the precepts of V. I. Lenin, the Mongolian people under the leadership of the MPRP are successfully fighting to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and of the international communist and national liberation movement against imperialism, aggression and hegemonism. By its active foreign policy activity the MPR makes a significant contribution to the struggle of the peoples to insure durable peace and security on our planet and supports the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The rallying of the peace-loving forces is particularly important nowadays in the light of events in Iran, Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and some Latin American countries, where centers of heightened danger have emerged, provoked by the aggressive actions of militant U.S. circles and their Beijing yes-men.

Aggressive Washington circles counted on deluding the world public by slandering the legitimate assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan against foreign aggression. With the aid of their allies, these Washington circles are seeking to stifle the April revolution carried out by the Afghan people, to deprive them of their freedom and sovereignty and lay hold of the region which is rich in natural resources. However nothing came of this. That is why they are so fierce in their attacks on the peace-loving forces. Mongolian communists and the working people of our country follow with deep sympathy the consistent efforts of the working people of fraternal Afghanistan to implement the aims of the April revolution, to carry out fundamental transformations in the country and to defend its revolutionary gains from encroachments by internal and external reaction. The Mongolian people resolutely add their voices to the protest by the peoples of the world against the provocative actions by J. Carter's administration which have created a dangerous seat of tension in Asia.

Despite the intrigues of imperialism, world development continues along its main avenues in the way foreseen in Lenin's brilliant thinking: However much the forces of reaction may rave, the contemporary epoch remains an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale.

USSR-MONGOLIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODY MEETS IN ULAANBAATAR

LD140008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] The 19th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation Commission ended in Ulaanbaatar today. Correspondent Sergey Pravdin reports from the Mongolian capital: [begin recording]

"The commission examined and endorsed a number of important decisions aimed at the further development and deepening of fruitful Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and raising its efficiency.

"The signed protocol notes that the sides examined the coordination of the two countries' state plans for the coming 5-year-plan and the further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the spheres of developing and raising the efficiency of Mongolian agriculture, particularly livestock farming, developing mining and light industries and increasing Mongolia's fuel and energy resources.

"During the 5-year period ending this year, 240 various industrial, agricultural and cultural projects will have been built with Soviet assistance, and this assistance will be continued in the coming period. The Erdenet mining and enrichment combine will be completed 1 year ahead of schedule, while the major Baga Nuur open cast coal mine will become operational. Other projects include the No. 4 TETs in Ulaanbaatar, a large (?dairy), a weaving mill and the No 2 house-building combine in the Mongolian capital." [End recording]

VINOGRADOV: U.S. INVOLVES JAPAN IN AGGRESSIVE STRATEGY

LD171811 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Our commentary at this time has been prepared by our observer, Vinogradov:

Try to analyze the Japanese Government's efforts in the past few months and you will be surprised with how readily it meets halfway the U.S. administration's demands in the military field. No sooner had Washington hinted at a blockade by the Japanese navy of the La Perouse, Tsugaru and Korea straits in case of emergency when the Japanese National Defense Department decided to build 1 billion yen worth of a depot of mines and torpedoes in the town Hachinohe in the north of Honshu Island and to send a unit of the self-defense forces to Tsushima Island. Japan is being involved in American military adventures in regions that are thousands of kilometers from its shores.

Hardly had the U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, come up with the possible lifting of American marines from Okinawa to the Persian Gulf Region than Prime Minister Ohira said in the Budget Committee of the lower house of parliament that the Pentagon had the right to use military objectives in Japan the way it can find it proper and for that reason, he said, the Pentagon can freely take its troops from those objectives to any region of the world. Prime Minister Ohira also said that the lifting of the troops to the Persian Gulf was fairly natural for the United States.

But it seems that the Pentagon will never stop demanding concessions from Japan. It has asked Japan to start building aircraft carriers for the U.S. Air Force to make up for the movement of the 7th Fleet from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. This means that Japan is likely to spend millions of yen on the munitions industry and companies rather than on social needs. In an attempt to get more freedom of action in the Middle East, the United States is still pressuring Japan to involve it more in America's aggressive strategy. The peace-abiding public in Japan has been alarmed by the fact that the ruling group has been yielding to American demands. Tokyo's course of allying with imperialist groups in the United States has come under vigorous criticism of the democratic forces that object to a military alliance with the United States. The newspaper AKAHATA has stressed the point that a policy of staying away from military alliances and of neutrality meets the interests of peace and Japan's security.

PONOMAREV SCORES SUSPENSION OF JAPANESE AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD171516 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The decision taken by the Japanese Government last week to suspend economic aid to Afghanistan to the tune of five million dollars is evidence of the high-handedness and cynicism displayed by the ruling circles of Japan in interfering in the affairs of other states and in using economic aid, following Washington's example, as a tool for bringing crude political pressure to bear on the developing countries. At the same time, the intention was announced in Tokyo to grant Pakistan 1.5 million dollars for turning over to the so-called "Afghan refugees" i.e. the very gangs of mercenaries and terrorists in Pakistan's territory, who are armed and trained by U.S. and Chinese instructors and then sent into Afghanistan for fighting against the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

As is seen from the figures of Afghanistan's Ministry of Commerce, Japan's economic aid boiled down mainly to promises and all sorts of projects, and has never been a noticeable factor in Afghanistan's economy. The acceptance of this aid served rather as a manifestation of good will and readiness of the Afghan side for broad cooperation with all countries, including Japan, on the basis of mutual benefit, respect of the interests of the sides and non-interference in each other's affairs.

If these principles are observed, trade and economic ties may serve as a means of strengthening trust and friendship between peoples and broadening mutually beneficial cooperation, but, as is pointed out in Afghan circles, the Japanese side, apparently, intends to use trade and economic ties for quite different aims. Following into the footsteps of Washington's aggressive policy, the ruling circles of Japan prejudice by their anti-Afghan policy, above all the interests of the Japanese business circles, which have a stake in the Afghan market.

'TEAM SPIRIT-80' LABELED 'PROVOCATIVE' EXERCISES

SK160009 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 14 Mar 80 SK

[Commentary by (Isanov) on military exercise "Team Spirit-80"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, the roar of guns and the sound of shell explosions could be heard continuously day in and day out for the past two weeks in South Korea.

Tanks and armored personnel carriers are moving toward enemy positions, Phantom fighter planes are flying with uproarious sound; soldiers of the U.S. and South Korean Marine Corps are dashing forward for hand-to-hand combat. The military forces of the United States and the Seoul (?government) are conducting a mobile exercise which will last until 21 April. Participating in the exercise are units of the army, navy, air force and the marine corps. In addition to the 38,000-man strong U.S. force in South Korea, which is forcibly occupying it, (?artillery) units were hurriedly brought to South Korea from Hawaii, and [words indistinct] air force units deployed in the bases in the Pacific and on the West Coast of the United States as well as marines in Okinawa were also mobilized for the exercise.

As widely known already, U.S. Marine units constitute the so-called ready deployment force which was organized by the Pentagon in order to implement the plan of armed interference in every part of the world including Asia. The warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet have entered the territorial waters of South Korea. The total number of troops mobilized by the two sides to participate in the military exercise "Team Spirit-80" is about 150,000 men.

Attention is directed to the fact that the Pentagon and the Seoul (?forces) are frequently staging such mobile exercises and training in the recent period. In fact, such exercises and training are being conducted incessantly since the beginning of this year in all the areas south of the Demilitarized Zone which bisects the Korean Peninsula. The provocative nature of all these militaristic acts is clear. These very acts support the decision to postpone indefinitely the plan to reduce the strength of the U.S. forces in South Korea, which was adopted by [words indistinct] not long ago. At the same time, the purpose of these acts is to show that South Korea and the United States have the capability for [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct], Seoul is regarding the DPRK as such an enemy. However, it has been brought to light that long ago an attempt to justify war preparation by Washington and Seoul with the mythical "threat from North" is a totally [word indistinct] attempt.

It is a widely known fact that the DPRK is consistently exerting efforts to put an end to the (?reinforcement of military strength), to bring about a relaxation of tensions, a discontinuation of interference in the Korean question by foreign powers and strives to create a favorable atmosphere for the reunification of the country.

At the proposal of the Korean Workers' Party and the governments of the DPRK, contacts between the delegates of the (?two halves of Korea) resumed not long ago to prepare for the talks of premiers of the North and the South of Korea.

The provocative military exercises and training staged on the Korean Peninsula by the Pentagon and its stooges in Seoul will certainly increase tensions in the Far East and will also cloud the atmosphere for the resumed peaceful dialog.

COMMENT ON 31st ANNIVERSARY OF USSR, DPRK CULTURAL TIES

Effective Nature

SK170454 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 15 Mar 80 SK

[Unidentified commentator on the 31st anniversary of the signing of the agreement for economic and cultural cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea]

[Text] The exchange of art troupes represents one of the good traditions in the relation between our two countries. For example, the Soviet people have watched with interest the high-level performance of the DPRK national song and dance troupe and the orchestra of the Korean's Army. At the same time, famous ensembles such as the Red Flag concert troupe of the Soviet Army named Aleksandrov, the dance troupe (Beriyaska), the people's choir of the northern region of Russia and the Moldavian dance troupe, which are widely known not only in our country but also overseas, performed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Ukrainian song and dance troupe named (Elesti) performed at various places in the People's Korea last fall. Nearly 30,000 people watched the performance of this troupe. The performance was relayed by the DPRK Central Television Broadcasting System on two occasions. Some time ago, Korean audiences warmly welcomed Soviet actors who performed in Pyongyang, Wonsan and Hamhung.

The cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea has taken various forms. Exhibitions of photographs, books, paintings have been held regularly in our two countries. Two great exhibitions will be organized in the DPRK on the occasion of the 110th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov Lenin on 22 April.

Ties have also actively developed in the film art sector. Tradition has been established in observing a 10-day period of films, in the mutual exchange of movie men of our two countries and in the participation in various film festivals. Soviet residents in various cities in the Soviet Union, such as Moscow, Leningrad, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Alma-Ata appreciated new Korean films, such as "The Man Whom We Cannot Forget," "A Maid Manager" and "Along the Road of Daily Life." Soviet art films, such as "The Great Fatherland War," "The Road of Ordeal," "The Legend Without [word indistinct]" and "Soldiers Are Still Singing," have been shown at movie houses in the People's Korea. Millions of Korean television viewers have watched the film: "The 17 Crossing of [words indistinct]," which narrates the feats performed by a Soviet reconnaissance unit which carried out its activities deep in the enemy's logistics zone during the period of the Great Fatherland War.

Normal ties have been established between the academies of sciences of the Soviet Union and of the DPRK. These ties have developed in accordance with the 6-year plan for cooperation. The Soviet Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the DPRK Ministry of Higher Education have exchanged university students, research students and trainees. Nearly 1,060 Korean students are studying in the Soviet Union. Contacts between theatrical artists, natural artists [chayon yesurin], writers, journalists, architects and creative unions have become routine.

The sports ties between the Soviet Union and Korea have developed successfully. Various sports delegations and teams of the People's Korea visit the Soviet Union every year. At the same time, Soviet athletes frequently visit fraternal Korea for sports activities there.

We can say with satisfaction that, as is shown in other sectors, the ties maintained between our two countries in the cultural sector have considerably contributed to consolidating and developing the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea.

These ties have enabled the Soviet People and the workers of the People's Korea to more correctly understand the daily life of each other and to maintain cultural contacts.

In conclusion, the commentator says: We talked about our concern for mutual cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in connection with the 31st anniversary of the signing of the agreement for the economic and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea which will be commemorated on 17 March. These activities sufficiently show the effective nature of the ties. The Soviet people express the belief that the friendly and overall relation between the peoples of our two countries will continuously develop in the future, too, based the principle of socialist internationalism, in the interest of the two countries and in the interest of socialism in the entire world.

Equality, Reciprocity, Comradely Aid

SK161133 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 14 Mar 80 SK

[(Vladimirov) commentary on 31st anniversary of USSR-DPRK agreement on economic and cultural cooperation, 17 March]

[Text] This agreement was the first international agreement based on equality in Korean history. Complete equality, reciprocity and comradely aid between the two sides are the basic principles of the agreement. This principle was later further strengthened by the USSR-DPRK treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Marking the 31st anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries, the Soviet people note with satisfaction that the overall relationship between the two countries is being successfully developed and strengthened.

On this occasion, we would like to mention the economic relations between the two countries. With Soviet technical assistance, nearly 60 enterprises of major industries, including power, fuel, metallurgy, chemicals and machine industry, have been reconstructed or newly established in People's Korea. Among them are the Pyongyang thermal power plant, the Pukchang thermal power plant, the Hamhung nitrogenous fertilizer plant, the Unggi oil refinery, and an auto battery plant.

Today the Soviet Union is participating in a series of construction and enginering projects for industrial enterprises. Two major projects are the construction of a new thermal power plant in Chongjin city and the construction of a bearing plant. Soviet-Korean cooperation is also being steadily developed and strengthened in other sectors like fishery and railway transportation. As has been noted by Korean comrades on many occasions, Soviet assistance and Soviet technical documents helped in the establishment of new industrial sectors and the systematized manufacturing of diverse industrial products in a short period of time in People's Korea. During this course, the industrial structure of the DPRK has improved remarkably.

At the same time, our country has also assimilated the experiences and achievements gained, for instance, in the chemical industry, fishery and agriculture by renowned DPRK scholars and specialists in order to introduce them into production.

In an important economic sector like the metallurgical industry, Soviet-Korean cooperation is being successfully developed. Our country rendered technical assistance for the expansion and reorganization of five enterprises of the metallurgical industry, including the Kimchaek iron works, recognized as a backbone of the metallurgical industry of People's Korea. At the Kimchaek iron works, a converter plant, a (?rod steel) plant, a cold and hot rolling plant, and other things were built. Thanks to the operation of these three plants, the Kimchaek iron works could remarkably increase production of steel and steel pipes needed by the machine industry.

On the construction sites of fraternal Korea, thousands of Soviet technicians have worked with Korean workers and technicians and helped in the construction of industrial enterprises, the assembly and operation of facilities and the training of cadre technicians. Some 400 Soviet technicians have been decorated with DPRK orders and medals for distinguished labor achievements.

Trade between our two countries is also being successfully developed. During the past 31 years since the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation, trade volume between the two countries has increased nearly eightfold. The Soviet Union is supplying various goods which are significant for the development of the people's economy of the DPRK. Machinery, equipment and transportation means make up more than a third of the Soviet exports to people's Korea. These include (?marine engines), equipment needed by power plants and iron works (?computers), and diesel locomotives.

The DPRK is supplying the Soviet Union with machine tools, rolled ferrous metal products, construction materials, and light industry products--its traditional export goods.

Scientific and technical cooperation is developing daily betweeen the two countries. Visits aimed at exchanging advanced experiences and up-to-date scientific and technical achievements by delegations of scholars and technicians of the two countries have become a good tradition.

As is known, Soviet-Korean economic cooperation is helping our countries carry out their economic tasks more successfully and is promoting the consolidation of the traditional friendship between the working people of the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

Protocol for Further Growth

LD180908, Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Today is the 31st anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and DPRK. This document is of great importance as far as the history of relations between the two countries is concerned. For the first time it provided a legal basis for the already existing cooperation based on international relations of a principally new type. The Korean people, noted MINJU CHOSON, the Pyongyang paper, at that time, concluded an equal agreement for the first time in history. The main provisions of the agreement of 17 March 1949 were later on confirmed and developed in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK, signed in June 1961.

Recently trade talks on mutual deliveries for 1980 have successfully ended in Moscow. As a result a protocol has been signed on the basis of equality and mutual advantage providing for a further growth of turnover between the two countries.

The greetings message from the Soviet leaders, marking the 31st anniversary of establishment of the DPRK, emphasized, in particular, that relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and DPRK were based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They serve the common cause of consolidating the cohesion of the socialist countries, safeguarding peace and international security.

Apart from traditional goods, Korean deliveries now also include such complex finished goods as machine tools, engineering equipment and precision instruments.

KARMAL SCORES 'IMPERIALIST' FORCES, DEFENDS SOVIET AID

LD171644 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 17, TASS--"International imperialism and reaction in the person of the Carter administration, the Beijing leadership, the pro-Zionist As-Sadat regime, Saudi Arabia and reactionary circles of Pakistan are long plotting against the Afghan revolution. With their active support bands of mercenaries are undergoing training at fifty military camps on Pakistani territory. They are supplied with arms and sent across the border into Afghanistan," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in an interview to the AL-HURRIYAH weekly.

"These forces," he said, "are long planning to turn Afghanistan into a stronghold of reaction and struggle against national-liberation movements and progress in our region. Today they have turned Pakistan into a sort of military base to which large quantities of arms are sent from China by the Kharakhoram highway. But the enemies of the Afghan people should realise that Afghanistan will never become a citadel of reaction."

"The Afghan people," Babrak Karmal went on, "is confidently advancing to its victory. In this it relies on the fraternal unselfish aid of its great friend--The Soviet Union. The history of the USSR after the Great October Socialist Revolution convincingly shows that the USSR has always sided with the forces of peace, democracy, progress and socialism. It has given utmost support and aid to the revolutionary movements of other peoples. The Soviet Union's contribution to the development of Afghanistan is tremendous. It has built 70 per cent of all industrial enterprises and cultural institutions existing in Afghanistan."

"I want to stress," Babrak Karmal declared, "that the military aid given us by the Soviet Union was given to defend our independence and the unity of the country. It accords with the will of the Afghan people."

PASHTUN LEADER SEES AFGHAN SITUATION 'CHANGING FOR BETTER'

LD172215 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 17, TASS--Amin's overthrow was a genuine revolution and I, like all Afghans, am happy that this came to happen, said in an interview with the PTI news agency in Kabul a veteran of the national liberation movement on the Indostan Subcontinent, influential Pashtun leader 'Abdol Ghfar Khan.

When the revolution happened, he said, many people in Jalalabad came to me saying that a real holiday had come. Amin's overthrow was hailed, and the people were happy. But then the United States, the United Kingdom and other Western countries embarked on a propaganda campaign designed to convince the general public that Russia allegedly "occupied" Afghanistan. I always countered this by saying that the Russians have come to give us the assistance needed. President L.I. Brezhnev said that the Soviet troops will be completely withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as the causes which prompted the Afghan leaders to request their introduction have ceased to exist.

At present, 'Abdol Ghfar Khan went on to say, the situation in Afghanistan is clearly changing for the better. And although the situation in the country is not yet completely calm, the efforts undertaken by the authorities lead to a normalization of the situation.

AFGHAN AGRARIAN POLICY REPORTED, CULTIVATION 'ENCOURAGED'

LD172230 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, March 17th, 1980--

PAP reports:

Kabul, 17 March, PAP--By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz--Babrak Karmal's government is waging a difficult battle for sowing all the 4 million hectares of arable land in the country. This is being done in spite of counterrevolutionary bands calling on peasants to stop field work, killing their draft animals and, sometimes, even the peasants themselves.

The previous government put through last year's agrarian reform too quickly, without proper preparation, and did not secure enough seed and artificial fertilizers for the new landowners. As a result, only two-thirds of the one million hectares usually arable in winter were in fact cultivated.

The local authorities are encouraging peasants to cultivate fields left lying by those landowners who have joined bands, run off to Pakistan or moved into cities.

Military and police posts are being set up to protect working peasants in many villages, expecially in the southern and eastern provinces bordering on Pakistan and are the site of increased counterrevolutionary activities.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS AFGHAN BUDGET FOR 1980-81

LD171628 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 17, TASS--BAKHTAR agency circulated an official report on a meeting of the Council of Ministers that was held in the Afghan capital and was chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and adopted the DRA's budget for the year 1359 (March 1980-March 1981). The DRA Council of Ministers noted, the report says, that because of subversive activities by internal and regional reaction, world imperialism and also as a result of the fallacious policy conducted by Hafizollah Amin, considerable damage had been inflicted to Afghanistan's economy in the outgoing year of 1358.

The budget was drawn up in accordance with the five-year plan of socioeconomic development. It provides for the maximum utilisation of the sources of state revenue, for increasing production and raising labour productivity, for a reasonable utilisation of allocations for economic development, social and cultural transformations, for raising the living standard of the popular masses, for the defence of the country and protection of the gains of the April revolution.

The total sum of expenditures amounts to 33,759,085,000 afghani. All ministries and agencies, and also local bodies of power have been instructed to exert serious and constant efforts to economise state funds.

The DRA Council of Ministers noted the big importance of the aid given to Afghanistan by the friendly Soviet Union for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development.

KABUL PAPER COMMENTS ON WORK OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

LD180944 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 18, TASS--The Kabul NEW TIMES today says editorially that the Afghan women now have real opportunities of working for the benefit of society together with the men. The newspaper points out that earlier the women of Afghanistan were subjected to all kinds of exploitation, were the pariahs of society, found it very difficult to acquire a higher education and even more difficult to work in their chosen speciality.

The April revolution remedied this state of affairs. The article stresses that the women of Afghanistan got an opportunity of studying, working in various fields of the national economy and of earning equal wages with men. It is only a country that has taken to the road of building a new society that can safeguard this right to women.

SOVIET CIVILIAN 'ADMINISTRATORS' DRAFTED FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD141457 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Denis Legras dispatch: "Afghanistan: Moscow Mobilizes 'Civilian Administrators'"]

[Text] Moscow--"Between 35 and 40 years old, economist, senior technician, experienced administrator, management ability, party member; Afghanistan needs you." If small ads existed in the USSR, advertisements like this would have been found in PRAVDA in the past week. However people are recruited very differently in the land of soviets and preliminary mobilization papers merely arrive at the home of the person fitting this description.

Whether willingly or unwillingly, the chosen candidate--often a reserve officer but others are not ruled out--is soon afterwards forced to undergo intensive military training, especially in shooting--a discipline to which his civilian duties certainly do not predispose him.

The summons does not mention the aim of this military draft but it is no secret to anybody. The rumors being spread in Moscow, frequently excessively alarming--this is the fate of countries deprived of information--give these mobilization orders the flavor of a death announcement.

What might seem surprising to those concerned or to their relatives, is the choice of men. They are middle-aged, experts in their field, irreproachable from the political standpoint, devoted to the cause of socialism, even if some of them are Jewish, they belong to the regime's elite and hence should be exempt from any draft.

Is the Soviet Army with almost 5 million men not large enough to crush the Afghan rebellion? Even if, as in Vietnam or Algeria, 10 soldiers are needed to counter one guerilla--there are apparently 50,000 guerrillas in the mountains according to the Soviet leadership--it would hardly take over 500,000 men to crush the rebels.

Drawing these men from other fronts--the Western front or the Chinese front--would not endanger the USSR's security and a few hundred intellectuals and higher technicians will not be able to change the balance of forces by putting on uniform.

There is obviously another reason why they are being forced to rejoin the army. It seems--and reports on this subject are becoming more and more urgent--that while the Soviet Union has no intention of abandoning Afghanistan or its plans to extend its influence to the gulf and Indian Ocean, it is envisaging--indeed if it wishes to save its dialog with the West it is obliged--to make a gesture and, at an appropriate time, withdraw part of its expeditionary force.

Administrators

Once the spring offensive is over, the Pakistani border has been made more secure against penetration, the country's security partially insured, and police operations have become less necessary, the Soviets could hand over some of the tasks they are now assuming to the Afghan Army and administration.

If that is to be done it is vital to build an infrastructure, revive production, unblock distribution networks and in short, set the country's economic machine in motion once again and it is in doing this that these "administrators" who have been given their marching orders become indispensable. Giving them military training might prove to be useful but it is not their combat tactics which are needed but their scientific knowledge.

The future Afghanistan, which will remain in the Soviet sphere of influence but will be liberated from the Red Army's presence, needs engineers, agronomists, and economists and it is they who will partly replace the tanks and heavy artillery.

The Kremlin remembers colonial history and it intends to give civilian administrators the task of keeping Afghanistan once the army has cleaned up the area.

On the diplomatic plane once the handover has taken place who could still talk of "neutralizing" the country? The trick would have worked, but the first part of the operation--pacification--still has to succeed.

USSR MANILA ENVOY DENIES MASSIVE CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN

OW181209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 18 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Manila, March 18 KYODO--The deployment of American marines to the Indian Ocean could cause a "real conflict" in that part of the world, Soviet Ambassador to Manila Valerian Mikhaylov warned Tuesday.

In an exclusive interview with KYODO news service, Mikhaylov claimed the so-called "new Carter doctrine" will cause hatred and resentment of America. Some 1,800 marines have joined two U.S. aircraft carrier task forces in the Indian Ocean to react to the Iran and Afghanistan crises.

The deployments "artificially encourage international problems and tensions and could very well cause the real conflict because they are undertaken in disregard of the vital interests of the people in that region," Mikhaylov said. He said the ill will created could undermine long-run American interests.

Mikhaylov assailed the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan and repeated the Soviet claim that Afghanistan invited the Soviet Union to render military assistance.

He stressed that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan does not threaten Pakistan, although Soviet troops are reported to be within five kilometers of the Pakistan border. He said the Soviet Union was not a threat to oil-producing nations because it has its own oil reserves in Siberia.

Mikhaylov denied reports of massive Soviet casualties and said the troops were not generally fighting. He criticized Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua for Hua's statement in Manila last week that the Soviet Union threatens Southeast Asia and said the real threat is from Chinese territorial claims in the area.

U.S., PRC INTERFERENCE 'HAMPERING' AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

LD171728 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] There is a lot of talk in the West on the search of [as heard] a political solution of the Afghan issue. But where there's a will there's a way, they say. It is imperative that the undeclared war against Afghanistan launched right after the 1978 revolution and still waged from across the Pakistani border be stopped. But are the initiators of this war in Washington and Beijing going to end the hostilities?

Right now China's deputy foreign minister is visiting Washington for consultations on the developments in Afghanistan. Before that a Chinese military delegation visited another capital, Islamabad, where it had talks with the Pakistani military department. The two sides discussed an increase in Beijing's military aid to Pakistan. It is noteworthy that China, in need of aid itself, has already given Pakistan $2 billion worth of economic and military assistance while the wealthy America intends to furnish Pakistan with only $400 million. In this connection political observers refer to the joint Sino-American strategy coordinated way back during Defense Secretary Harold Brown's visit to China. The strategy provides for delivering U.S. weapons to Pakistan via China. The goal of this strategy is to camouflage the scope of the U.S. participation in arming the mercenaries and saboteurs infiltrated into Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory.

It seems that Washington and Beijing have no intention of ending their undeclared war against Afghanistan. On the contrary, they plan to expand it. But this will further aggravate tension in the whole of southwest Asia and delay the settlement. This undeclared war has resulted in the Afghan Government's request for Soviet troops and the expansion of the war cannot lead to their withdrawal. The Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, has said that the Soviet Union will withdraw its military contingents from Afghanistan as soon as the reasons for their stay there cease to exist. The Soviet Union, he stressed, will start withdrawing its troops only when all forms of outside interference directed against the Afghan Government and people are stopped. Let the United States and Afghanistan's neighbots guarantee this and the need in [as heard] Soviet military aid will cease to exist.

However, the United States and China are doing all they can to delay such a possibility. By continuing and even extending their political and military interference in Afghanistan's affairs they hamper the reaching of a settlement in the region.

KORNILOV CONDEMNS WESTERN ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENT AS 'LIES'

LD171742 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

["USSR-Afghanistan: Complete Identity of Views"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 17, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The Afghan people, waging under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan a courageous struggle to build a new society in Afghanistan, is now tackling big and challenging tasks. This is an arduous struggle because the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is forced to repel the attacks of both the external aggression and internal counterrevolution.

But there is no doubt that the just cause of the Afghan revolution will triumph. The basis for this confidence is provided by the unbending determination of the Afghan people to go along the path charted by the revolution and by the fact that the independent Afghanistan has on its side the sympathy of all progressive and peace-loving forces as well as the international solidarity of the countries of the socialist community, including the Soviet Union. A bright confirmation of that solidarity was provided by the results of the visit to the USSR of the member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost.

That visit, as well as the progress and the outcome of the Soviet-Afghan negotiations, confirmed the complete unity of views of the sides on all the questions under discussion.

In Moscow, it was clearly emphasized that no attempts to settle the affairs of the Afghan people behind its back, no plans which prejudice the sovereignty of the Afghan state, ignoring its legitimate government and failing to protect Afghanistan against any outside interference in its internal affairs will ever be successful. Such attempts or plans have no hope of succeeding whatsoever.

The Soviet-Afghan negotiations were held at a period when Afghanistan's external enemies are continuing their undeclared war against the young republic. Simultaneously, some quarters in the West, above all in the United States, are still using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for attacks on the cause of detente, for whipping up anti-Soviet sentiment and calumnying the revolutionary Afghanistan. The U.S. press, among others, is making much of the assertions of the effect that allegedly today's Afghanistan is almost an "occupied state," that the "Soviet military contingents have taken power from the legal president of the country," etc.

All these are lies, and ill-intentioned lies at that!

The removal of Amin was carried out by the healthy forces in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, reflecting the will of the Afghan people; the fact that this occurred during the introduction into Afghanistan of Soviet military contingents which was in progress, is only a coincidence in time. As to the introduction of Soviet military formations into Afghanistan, it would be in order to recall that in the last two years all the three successive governments in Afghanistan had repeatedly (no less than 14 times) had applied to the Soviet Union for military aid to enable the Afghan people to defend the gains of the revolution.

The role played in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at present by Soviet military contingents was described well by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal in an interview given to me: "No amount of howling over the Afghan-Soviet relations by the Western and Beijing's propaganda, no provocative or militarist actions undertaken by Washington and co. speculating on the so-called 'Afghan question' will be able to obscure the fact that our people welcome the arrival of the limited contingents of Soviet Armed Forces, that they warmly and brotherly greet the Soviet soldiers, realizing that they are in our country only in order to help us protect our gains from the armed attacks from outside, that they are here to create, for the republic, an opportunity to switch over its forces to creative tasks of building a new life."

The revolutionary Afghanistan can continue to count on an all-round assistance and support from the Soviet Union.

AFGHANISTAN RECEIVES SOVIET AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

LD141600 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--The first consignments of seeds from the Soviet Union have been received by Afghan agricultural organisations. A TASS correspondent was told in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade that this spring the Soviet Union will send as relief to Afghanistan several thousand tons of seeds of wheat, barleycorn and cotton, as well as mineral fertilizers.

Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture will also receive 600 thousand doses of vaccines against contagious animal diseases.

During this year we shall send to Afghanistan around one million more doses of different vaccines, said Gennadiy Radvanskiy, chairman of the all-union association on technical assistance in the construction of agricultural projects abroad. Operating at present there are three veterinary diagnosis laboratories and five veterinary clinics, established with Soviet technical assistance. About 30 Soviet specialists are working there.

They help in combatting diseases of agricultural animals, carrying out preventive vaccinations, participate in the spread of medical knowledge among population. All this contributes to the development of animal husbandry, the main branch of the republic's agriculture.

The beginning of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in the field of agricultural production dates back to over 40 years ago. Since that time, Radvanskiy said, we have, on a regular basis, supplied the neighbouring country with chemicals and sent expeditions to combat locust. Last spring such an expedition treated 30,000 hectares affected by locusts.

LE DUAN PROTESTS U.S. ACTIONS, FAVORS USSR AFGHAN SUPPORT

LD121313 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 12, TASS--"Unity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community constitute a principled policy of our party and state", Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, writes in the CPSU CC magazine KOMMUNIST. In an article on the 50th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party the author points out: "As in the past fifty years we shall continue in the future our consistent policy of solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea, steadily strengthen the special alliance of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. All the machinations of the reactionary forces and their acts of interference in Kampuchea's domestic affairs and support for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique with a view to destroying the revolutionary gains and independence of the Kampuchean people will inevitably suffer a crushing defeat. The course of developments in Kampuchea is irreversible.

"We express resolute protest against the actions of the American imperialists and international reactionary forces which are heightening tensions in the Middle East and central Asia, supplying weapons to counterrevolutionary elements who are fighting against independence and freedom of the peoples in that region. We heartily support the revolutionary cause of the Afghan people which is being effected under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal. The noble support given by the USSR to the Afghan people who is upholding its revolutionary gains from outside interference fully corresponds to the aspirations of the revolutionary peoples, international law and interests of the cause of peace. A revolutionary is the one who strives with all his heart to help a revolutionary nation and does not abandon it to the mercy of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

"We resolutely uphold the policy of friendship, goodneighbourly relations with the countries of Southeast Asia; make our contribution to turn that region into an area of peace, independence, neutrality and prosperity; resolutely expose the designs of imperialism and international reaction to split and foment hatred among the countries of the region. We welcome the foreign policy of peace and friendship pursued by the Republic of India and strengthen solidarity with it. We support the struggle for national independence and social progress of all peoples in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, are trying to do everything possible to promote the consolidation of the nonalignment movement.

"The Vietnamese people always appreciated long-time friendship with the Chinese people, was always grateful for the assistance and support of the Chinese people in the liberation struggle of the people of Vietnam. In the interests of our peoples we wish to resolve all problems in relations between our countries through peaceful negotiations. However, the Beijing authorities are pursuing their own aggressive designs and are frantically preparing new military adventures. They will have to bear full responsibility for the ensuing serious consequences".

USSR, VIETNAM SIGN COAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD121632 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union and Vietnam have signed a protocol on expanding cooperation in the coal industry. The Soviet side will help to increase coal extraction at the existing mines and to construct new ones. It will also train experts for Vietnam's mines. With Soviet assistance Vietnam has constructed some 200 industrial projects and built or designed a hundred more. Plants built with Soviet aid produced 80 percent of the country's metal-cutting machines and 60 percent of its electricity.

FADEYEV RECALLS U.S. BOMBING, U.S. AID ACTIVITIES IN LAOS

LD171005 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 February 1980 carries on page 4, under the headline "Along Highway 13" and the rubric "Travel Notes" a 16,600-word dispatch by correspondent Ye. Fadeyev providing an impressionistic account of a trip to the Island of Khong in Champassak province, right in the south of Laos. Fadeyev describes a conversation with an education official on the island, whom he quotes as saying:

"We do not feel isolated from the life of the republic and the outside world. We receive the SIANG PASASON newspaper regularly. We listen to the radio and mobile movie theaters come here frequently. Why go on? Indeed, palpable changes have taken place on Khong. You want to know the story of the building where the people's administrative committee is now housed? The elegant building was erected in 1935 by an extremely rich man, the father of Gen (Kuprasit Abkhay) who was himself born here. The latter headed the pro-U.S. figures who in April 1964 organized a military putsch in Vientiane, a month after which U.S. aircraft started 'reconnaissance flights' over Laos and soon began regular bombing raids.... Here's a graphic example of the changes for you: The birthplace of an opium dealer, an inveterate reactionary, has become the center of the new power of the people! And you know, today there are many such facts here, as there are throughout Laos, making it possible to assess the full depth of the changes which have taken place....

"He told his story and meanwhile we had driven onto a concrete road, straight as an arrow, intersecting the island from west to east. The jeep accelerated noticeably.

"'Don't take off,'" someone joked with the driver. "'But this is the old runway,' Comrade (Daosuk) said.

"Thereupon we heard one more story.

"Geographically, Khong Island is very conveniently located: at the junction of the borders of Laos, Kampuchea and Thailand. During the 'special war' the U.S. military chose it as their bridgehead. Outwardly everything looked perfectly in order: The civilian U.S. AID organization was based here. And few people at the time knew that the military services were operating under cover to it. U.S. intelligence institutions were operating in Laos under the guise of AID. Arms were channeled through this 'mission,' and through it came military advisers to the units of the rightwing reactionary generals. We frequently encountered a reminder of this organization: Everywhere at the approaches to small bridges over streams and ditches stood the brandmark AID Laos 1963."

VINOGRADOV VIEWS LAOTIAN POSTWAR RECOVERY EFFORT

LD171003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov article: "Dawn Over the Mekong"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane--The utilization of the food and hydraulic power resources of the largest rivers of Southeast Asia is an important and multifaceted problem. I happened to be present at the Seventh Session of the International Mekong Committee which was held in the very hotel, Lan Xang, where many delegates were staying. Apart from the Lao, Vietnamese and Thai delegation, representatives of eight international organizations and 11 countries, including the Soviet Union, took part in the session's work. There was serious talk of the need to pool the efforts of the riparian countries in exploiting the river's wealth and developing irrigation, navigation, fishing and the hydraulic power industry. [paragraph continues]

The session participants formulated an action program for the current year and adopted a number of projects for the future.

In the lobby I approached the leader of the Lao delegation, Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and asked him to share his impressions.

"First of all," he said, "I would like to note that this meeting is of very great significance because it is taking place at a time when, after winning a victory over their foreign enemies, Laos and Vietnam are with increasing confidence seeking new successes along the path of peaceful building by creating a new society and developing a socialist economy. We resolutely advocate good-neighborly relations and cooperation with other countries. The exploitation of the Mekong's resources is a broad field of activity. And here we are ready to support any initiatives which accord with the interests of peace, with mutual understanding and friendship among peoples and with the expansion of mutually beneficial ties."

Yes, Laos is now going through a most important formative period. This is a broad concept. Whatever aspect of social life you touch upon, enormous changes are taking place everywhere which undoubtedly are of historic significance for the country's future. But, while speaking of the future, one cannot forget the past because it still makes its presence felt in the economic backwardness and the still unhealed wounds of war. During massed bombings by American aircraft over 3 million tons of bombs were dropped on Laotian soil and defoliants were rained down upon it to destroy harvests and vegetation. In fleeing the devastating raids one-fourth of all inhabitants became refugees. The aggressors tried to leave not a single industrial installation intact, promising to "bomb the country back into the Stone Age."

This year is the final year of the first 3-year plan for the restoration and development of the LPDR national economy (1978-1980). At a recent government session Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and LPDR prime minister, noted the great successes achieved by the country over the years of people's power. The head of the government dwelt particualrly on questions of agricultural development. Some 90 percent of the country's population are rural inhabitants. Hence the paramount importance of the agrarian question in the activity of the party and the leadership.

The transfer of the Lao economy onto socialist lines envisages the all-round strengthening of the state sector in industry. The country's industry comprises a small number of textile and timber-processing factories, enterprises processing agricultural produce, small machine workshops and blacksmiths shops. The proportion of their output in the national income is small.

Alongside the state enterprise in industry there exist mixed state-private and private enterprises. The latter receive raw materials and credits from the state and operate in accordance with set plans.

In the current year it is planned to complete the construction of a number of important national economic projects. These include a mixed-feed plant, a brick and tile production plant, enterprises for the manufacture of agricultural implements and other projects. A monetary reform was effected here recently. It is designed to play an important part in stabilizing the financial position and strengthening the national currency. At the Ministry of Finance and Economy I was told that a new 5-year plan for 1981-1985 is under preparation. This will be Laos' first 5-year plan. Its prospects will greatly depend on how the country completes the present year.

Soviet-Lao relations, as Comrade Soulivong Champakheng chief of the LPDR Foreign Ministry Press Department, stressed in a conversation with me, have always been characterized by sincere friendship and fraternal cooperation. You can see this for yourself when you meet the country's leaders and ordinary Laotians. And evidently it is no accident that I noticed in many of them an interest in studying the Russian language.

In speaking of contemporary Soviet-Lao ties one can name dozens of projects which have been and are being built with the help of Soviet specialists. Here also are joint projects to develop Laos' natural resources, to build bridges, highways, industrial enterprises, state farms and so forth.

Major economic and political tasks confront the republic on the Mekong. And every Laotian knows that they will be accomplished and the day will come when socialism will have been built on ancient Lao soil. This day will come just as the time for the blossoming forth of nature comes with the mango rain.

BREZHNEV, THAI KING EXCHANGE CABLES ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD111343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent the king of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet, a telegram conveying congratulations and wishes for success and prosperity to the Thai people on the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram the king of Thailand expressed sincere thanks for the warm congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that Soviet-Thai relations will develop to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace throughout the world.

PRAVDA CITES SRV CRITICISM OF YUGOSLAV FOREIGN POLICY

LD171645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Vietnamese Newspaper Commentary"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 March--The Yugoslav press and certain people in responsible positions in the country are distorting the real situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan while pretending to make objective assessments, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes.

When the regime of Beijing puppet Pol Pot was overthrown Yugoslavia, as a member of the nonalined movement, expressed displeasure in this connection. It is openly clinging to the overthrown Pol Pot regime of genocide, condemned the world over, and continues to regard it as the "lawful regime," the paper's commentary says. Under cover of "defending the Kampuchean people's rights to self-determination" Yugoslavia is doing all it can to discredit the Phnom Penh revolutionary authorities and is opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. At a time when Beijing and the forces of imperialism are engaged in feverish activity posing a grave threat to Kampuchea's sovereignty and independence and are aiding the Pol Pot bands, the Belgrade press echoes Beijing and Washington in calling for "the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea" and writes that "Thailand faces the danger of aggression from the east." In fact, Yugoslavia, together with Beijing and Washington, is against Vietnam and the Kampuchean revolution and is inciting Thailand and the countries of Southeast Asia against the countries of Indochina. It should be remembered that the Belgrade propaganda apparatus distorted the truth about China's aggressive war against Vietnam, advancing the thesis that "Vietnamese interference in Kampuchea led to Chinese interference in Vietnamese affairs."

The Yugoslav press and certain Yugoslav leaders are also acting from incorrect positions on the Afghanistan question. The irrefutable facts show that it was American imperialism, together with Beijing and other reactionary forces and their myrmidons, that was planning the overthrow of the revolutionary power in Afghanistan.

Yugoslavia did not say a word about Beijing and Washington interference and aggression in South Asia, it merely comes out with fabrications about the so-called "danger from the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan which threatens world peace" and responds quickly to the propaganda campaign unleashed by Beijing and Washington in the spirit of "psychological warfare."

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN notes, is visiting nonalined countries to get them to act against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. His was the initiative on convening an emergency conference of nonalined countries' foreign ministers on the Afghan question which is being widely publicized on instructions from the United States and China.

Yugoslavia's policy and its actions on the Kampuchean and Afghan questions are at loggerheads with the lofty aims of the nonalined movement. Yugoslavia is not supporting the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonialism and imperialism and in defense of national independence; it is contravening the principles of the nonalined movement. By opposing the cause of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples Yugoslavia itself loses authority in the nonalined movement, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses.

FURTHER REPORT ON YUGOSLAV-SOVIET TU TALKS

LD172248 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, headed by Mika Spiljak, its president, paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 13 to 16 March at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The Yugoslav delegation had talks with an AUCCTU delegation led by Shibayev, the AUCCTU chairman.

The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship. The sides exchanged information on [word indistinct] directions of activity by the Soviet and Yugoslav trade unions (?on a mutual basis), on the achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the development of (?socialism) and communism. [passage indistinct]

GROMYKO BEGINS TALKS WITH HUNAGRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD171740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister, arrived in Moscow today on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The guest was welcomed at the airport by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and by other officials. Among those in the welcoming party was Szuros, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR.

Soviet-Hungarian talks started today. In the course of the talks Comrades Gromyko and Puja have discussed the prospects for the further strengthening and development of relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as some urgent international questions of mutual interest, including restraining the arms race, disarmament, European security and the situation in Asia. The talks will continue.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in the course of which speeches were exchanged.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL TIES

LD141349 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 March 1980 publishes on page 4 a 1,600-word article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front" by Rudolf Ronai, chairman of the Hungarian Institute of Cultural Relations, datelined Budapest, under the headline "Close Cooperation." Ronai describes cultural ties as an "important factor in the detente process and a concrete embodiment of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act" and notes that their development is taking place "under conditions of a bitter ideological struggle" in which "reactionary forces in a number of Western countries, opposed to detente, try in every way to hinder the rapprochement between peoples." He outlines the development of Soviet-Hungarian cultural ties over the last 35 years and their present state, citing examples of recent cultural exchanges between the two countries. He asserts that "cooperation in the sphere of culture is an important link in our joint ideological activity" and states that the forthcoming 12th MSZMP Congress "will undoubtedly provide important new impetus in this direction."

BAYBAKOV INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION ACCORD WITH CSSR

For the text of a Prague radio interview with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, on the specialization and production accord signed with Czechoslovakia, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 17 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

GRIGORYANTS HITS BONN'S 'EXAGGERATED NATO DISCIPLINE'

LD171333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants article: "The Heavy Burden of 'Atlantic Solidarity'"]

[Text] Bonn--Never before have the numerous public opinion polls conducted in the FRG produced such an impressive vote in favor of continuing East-West dialog and the policy of detente. One of them showed that 81 percent of FRG citizens advocate improving relations and holding talks with the Soviet Union. This is despite the deafening and unprecedentedly large-scale anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in connection with events in Afghanistan.

Those who are trying to whip up hysteria clearly underestimate the commonsense and political feeling of the ordinary FRG citizen. It does not escape him that detente is under threat and that the threat in fact emanates--however much events in Afghanistan may have been distorted--from a sharp change in U.S. policy. Washington's policy is coming increasingly into conflict with Europe's fundamental interests.

The present moment is crucial, there's no denying. The United States is trying to push its allies onto the slippery path of confrontation and is doing so with particular persistence now, at the turn of the decade, when the question of what kind of years the eighties will be for Europe is essentially being decided: whether they will be years of continuation and intensification of detente, or a time for reviving the cold war. There is no doubt that the FRG, a large and influential European state, could make a substantial contribution to the positive solution of this question. To judge by official statements, Bonn would like to avoid aggravating antagonism and to prevent it from spreading to Europe.

But it is obvious that, as matters proceed, the appeals here for reason and restraint are sounding less distinct. They are being drowned by a pathetic call for solidarity. The "NATO solidarity" formula is repeated like a prayer--without going too deeply into the point and the meaning of Bonn's apparent need to chant in unison with Washington. The old hands on the Rhine can see all the U.S. policy blunders and miscalculations. They cannot fail to understand that the Carter administration has turned onto the bumpy road of ultimatums and rash decisions.

Nevertheless, loyalty to its transatlantic partner is declared to be the nucleus of the FRG's security. Bonn's line is inconsistent. Bonn invariably advocates detente yet in actual fact is gradually being drawn into the vortex of Carter's actions. In fact the FRG is already acting in the role of the main U.S. partner in ventures which contradict its own interests. The burden of Atlantic solidarity which the Americans are imposing on it is becoming increasingly heavy.

H. Schmidt's recent U.S. visit confirmed that Bonn is increasingly sliding onto the path of support for the U.S. policy of aggravating international tension. During the Washington talks the idea advanced by Washington for the "division of labor" in the Western alliance, the idea of collective pressure on the USSR, was elaborated in detail.

As we can see, they succeeded in reaching agreement on a great deal. Bonn adopted wholesale the false U.S. version of the events in Afghanistan and in unison with Washington is depicting the lawful Soviet military aid to that country as "a grave threat to peace." This interpretation of the facts serves as its justification in the turns it is making toward more overt and active support for the U.S. course.

As we can see from the joint statement, the FRG advocates the further increase of military expenditure and is moving toward restricting economic relations with the USSR, which blatantly contradicts the provisions of the all-European conference Final Act.

In the light of this the joint statement's assurances that two sides advocate the continuation of detente oppose the revival of the cold war and continued arms limitation dialog sound extremely unconvincing. In fact talk in Washington touched on "enhanced" efforts to strengthen the Atlantic alliance's military might, an automatic annual increase of 3 percent in military expenditure, the implementation of the Brussels decisions on deploying U.S. nuclear missiles weapons in Europe and the expansion of military and economic aid to Turkey and Pakistan.

On the eve of the chancellor's trip across the ocean the newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote that H. Schmidt would need great skill to "harmonize the three elements which make up Bonn's foreign policy--the national, European and NATO elements." It is now obvious to everyone which of these three elements finally gained the upper hand.

It would seem a good time to think about the consequences of this exaggerated NATO discipline. After all, Bonn's loyalty to NATO commitments has already harmed the interests of European security, and that will be hard to put right. The decision to deploy U.S. Pershings and Tomahawks in Europe is one of the main reasons for the present cooling of the political climate in Europe. Everyone realizes that without Bonn's agreement and assistance the Brussels decision could not have been taken.

But "Atlantic solidarity" has its own logic. Bonn gave in to Washington with regard to Eurostrategic missiles. Caught by its fingernails [kogotok uvyaz] as they say.... Now the United States wants more--it wants to attach the FRG more firmly to itself, to make more extensive use of its material, financial and military resources to implement its plans. It cannot be said that the Americans' efforts have been fruitless here.

The weekly DER SPIEGEL writes, not without justification, that the FRG has already involved itself in the policy of antagonism and to a far greater degree than the government is prepared to admit. The diffident words "division of labor" mean that the United States has already enlisted it in its policy.

What is in question? In principle the FRG has agreed to assume an additional burden within the NATO framework: Bonn undertakes to fill the "breach" which could arise in the event of the transfer of U.S. troops from Europe to the Near or Middle East. Military expenditure even this year will increase 3 percent compared with last year. The Bundeswehr's modernization is being accelerated. It is receiving sophisticated weapons on orders totaling DM40 billion. The West German Navy will take part in "the defense of naval communications" in the Atlantic. For this it will be necessary to build a further two missile frigates in addition to the six already laid down at the shipyards. DIE WELT reports the possible transfer of a unit of the FRG Baltic fleet to the Mediterranean. It is planned to increase further U.S. heavy weapons and ammunition stocks on FRG territory, which will make it possible rapidly to transfer additional U.S. forces to Europe across the ocean. Finally Bonn has been assigned the task of seeing to the "consolidation of NATO's southern flank," particularly Turkey.

As we can see, it is not only the dimensions but the geography of the FRG's participation in NATO affairs which is expanding. In payment for this NATO investment the United States promises Bonn the role of second power in the Western alliance and the privileges bestowed by the position as the senior U.S. partner. Many people here are not pleased but saddened by the transatlantic favors. They are very reminiscent of the Trojan horse. By highlighting the FRG among its allies, the United States obviously hopes to weaken FRG ties with the other West European countries.

The transatlantic tactic of U.S. pressure is meeting with support from its influential accomplices within the FRG in the form of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc. Reactionary circles are literally pestering the government to show unconditional, literally blind solidarity with the U.S. administration and on the other hand a tougher line with respect to the USSR, to curtail the Ostpolitik and to apply trade, economic and other sanctions against the socialist states.

At the same time rightwing circles, believing that the FRG has grown sufficiently strong biceps, are seeking a role in world affairs which will accord with West Germany's weight and importance and are calling for the revival of an imperial overseas policy.

Clearly, any concession to the reactionary camp merely inflames these incorrigible people's appetites. They are becoming increasingly incensed, believing that heaven itself has sent them a rare opportunity of weakening detente, reinforcing Europe's division into antagonistic blocs, expanding West German monopolies' positions inside and outside Europe, increasing the Bundeswehr's military strength, in short, creating the preconditions under which they could again place on the agenda the delirious idea of restoring the German Reich within its prewar borders. Concessions to these circles undoubtedly do not strengthen but weaken the FRG's international positions.

The heavy burden of "Atlantic solidarity" is rocking the boat of Bonn's policy dangerously. Many people in the FRG now recall the important foreign policy guideline by alining itself on which the FRG achieved considerable successes in its international relations and strengthened its authority in the world community. This guideline is detente, mutual understanding and cooperation. The overwhelming majority of FRG citizens aline themselves on it.

PRAVDA VIEWS SHIFT IN FRENCH NEAR EAST POLICY

LD180829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Aleksey Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "A Step Toward Acceptance"]

[Text] French President Giscard d'Estaing's tour of a number of Arabian Peninsula oil-exporting states and Jordan is over. During these visits the French head of state took a step toward accepting Arab demands in the Near East conflict. From now on France not only advocates the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967, but also recognizes "the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination" and regards the Palestinians as more than just "refugees."

Paris has long shown a desire to adopt its own stance on the problems of the Near East. Back in the sixties France condemned Tel Aviv's aggressive actions and began "bridge-building" with Arab countries in order to insure normal businesslike cooperation with them and guarantee its oil supplies. After the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and the Arab oil embargo France called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands. Then it refused to join the International Energy Agency created under U.S. auspices to counter the oil-exporting countries.

Assessing the new element in French policy in the Near East, the newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote that "there has been a positive change" in that policy. Paris' stance contrasts particularly sharply with Washington's anti-Arab policy.

The Camp David deal, which is aimed against the Arab peoples' vital interests and is a substitute for a Near East settlement, the creation of U.S. military bases in the Near East and the concentration of a U.S. naval armada near the Persian Gulf all serve to destabilize the situation in the region and to make it explosive. Needless to say, whipping up tension in this way cannot be in the interests of either the Arab countries or other peace-loving states.

A PLO spokesman welcomed Paris' move as positive but pointed out that its logical conclusion would be to recognize the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to form an independent state and also to recognize the PLO as the Palestinian people's only legitimate spokesman. Without a doubt this is an integral part of any desire to settle the Near East conflict on a peaceful and just basis.

TURKISH PUBLIC OPINION FEARS CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. BASES

LD152050 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "The United States Wants to Get Turkey to Act as Its Watchman for U.S. Interests in the Near and Middle East"]

[Text] It is a fact that the United States has stepped up its efforts to come to a new military agreement with Turkey following the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran and the failure of the imperialist plot in Afghanistan. This agreement was initialled last January but is yet to be signed.

A large number of Turkish papers report that the 25 American bases and installations in Turkey will have permanent status under the agreement. In elaborating on the significance of this agreement, AFP comments as follows: This treaty not only opens a big electronic window on the Soviet Union for the United States, but also secures bases to enable American bombers loaded with nuclear weapons to reach the most important industrial targets in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the United States is drawing up plans to exploit the bases in question to strengthen its positions in the Near and Middle East.

Such reports that expose the true nature of the American-Turkish agreement quite naturally have been met with anger in patriotic Turkish circles. The just concern felt over Washington's plans to utilize the American bases in Turkey both against Turkey's neighbors and as military support points in the Near and Middle East has been voiced in the democratic press and in the statements of a number of politicians and public figures. Expressing this concern in his statement in the Senate, life Senator Ahmet Yildiz cautioned Turkey against being pushed into the position of an American and NATO policeman. A statement by National Salvation Party deputies has pointed out that the United States wants to transform Turkey into its dog on a chain in the Near and Middle East after losing Iran. Senator Suphi Gursoytrak, in turn, has said that the American bases could--as a result of American acts of aggression in the Near East--place Turkey in a difficult position against its will.

Certain progressive political parties and democratic organizations in Turkey have condemned the American-Turkish military agreement and pointed out in their declarations that, in the first place, the American bases on its territory constitute a serious danger to Turkey and its security and tranquillity. Professor Haluk Ulman, of the Republican People's Party [RPP], pointed this out as early as 13 years ago, warning that the existence of NATO and American bases on its territory could lead to Turkey being dragged into [words indistinct] war that may break out anywhere in West Europe.

In such an event, Turkey may become the first target of a nuclear war. This issue was seriously deliberated in a report prepared by the RPP in 1969 with the assistance of experts from the Turkish General Staff. The report points out that American and NATO atomic bases and arms depots on Turkish territory could transform Turkey into a target for a first atomic strike, and that bases and installations that may transform the country into a nuclear cemetery should be uprooted. Turkey should be cleared of nuclear weapons. Commenting in the same view in Ankara's BARIS, well-known Turkish historian and writer Professor Sukru Esmar also pointed out some time ago that by letting the United States and NATO build bases and arms depots on its territory, Turkey was putting itself in serious jeopardy.

The United States, is nevertheless increasingly intensifying pressure on Turkey totally disregarding the protests of Turkish public opinion, to insure the signing of the military agreement and the implementation of the military and strategic plans pursued by the United States. Washington no longer hides its desire to see Turkey alongside Israel, Egypt and Pakistan as a watchman of its interests in the Near and Middle East; it wants to use the new American-Turkish military agreement as a tool for achieving this end. This is the reason why Admiral Shear, commander of NATO's Southern Europe Command, appealed for conclusion of the agreement at any cost, pointing out the great strategic importance of the American and NATO bases in Turkey. CUMHURIYET wrote a few days ago that once the agreement is signed, American aircraft that will be used for intervention in the region if necessary shall also be based in Turkey. As many papers point out, such an approach to Turkey, whose people do not want to be used to pull the American and NATO militarists' chestnuts from the fire, is fraught with serious danger not only for Turkey but also for peace in the Near and Middle East.

SA CARNEIRO ATTACK ON PORTUGUESE CP, LAND POLICY SCORED

LD161356 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary]

[Text] The political situation in Portugal has become increasingly tense the past few weeks. According to representatives of the leftwing opposition, the main reason for this situation lies in the action taken by the center-right government which launched--through the press, radio and television which it controls--a broad propaganda campaign against the forces of the left, thus seeking to deflect the people's attention from the difficulties arising from the government's own policies.

The SA Carneiro government accuses the left of deliberately destabilizing the country. It is easy to understand what these center-right maneuvers aim at. The first 10 weeks in office have not yielded the dividends which the government coalition was hoping for. On the contrary, its policies have worsened the already existing contradictions and given rise to new ones. Due to this situation, the workers are widening mass actions in defense of their rights and against those who keep attacking the democratic achievements of the April revolution. It is no accident that the government--permanently faced with a series of problems--should wish to artificially create an atmosphere of tension in order to justify its own failures. The main targets of its attacks are the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] and National Intersindical, which actively defend the interests of the working masses. The anticommunist campaign unleashed by the reactionary new media is promoted to a large extent by the government leaders themselves. Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, for example, a few days ago went so far as saying that the Portuguese communists are the ones to be blamed for the decline in Portuguese living standards. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. It is perfectly known to all that following the April revolution and during its first stage--particularly from 1974 to 1975--the workers' material situation improved substantially.

Prices stabilized and wages and social benefits were largely increased. All this took place precisely when the communists participated in the government. The situation began to deteriorate as soon as the PCP representatives ceased to be part of the government. Speaking to the French radio station France-Inter its programme "Facing the Public," SA Carneiro also said that the PCP is controlling part of the country's territory through the agrarian reform and farm cooperatives. Further on he again accused the communists by saying that it is precisely their control over Alentejo Province that causes the peasants' material difficulties. Once again, the prime minister did not tell the truth. There is no doubt that the PCP enjoys deserved prestige among the inhabitants of Alentejo and the entire population in the agrarian reform zone. This prestige has been won through its unselfish struggle in defense of the interests of the rural workers, who before the April revolution were subjected to a cruel exploitation on the part of the big landowners. As to the difficulties which the farm cooperatives are going through, they are the result of the policies pursued by several governments in which the communists were not represented. Those governments and now Sa Carneiro's cabinet are precisely those who have denied, and continue to deny, credit, agricultural machinery, fertilizers and vital seeds to the cooperatives, in blatant disrespect of the legislation in force.

One can now ask: Who is in fact breaching the law? The cooperatives defending their interests, or the Ministry of Agriculture which sabotages the existing laws? By returning land, cattle, and farm equipment to the former owners, the government is seeking to destroy the collective sector of agriculture and restore the former prerevolutionary order in the agrarian reform zone. By defending the interests of the privileged layers of Portuguese society, the Sa Carneiro government is attacking the gains of the Portuguese workers, describing their legitimate resistance as attempts to destabilize the situation, and claiming that the workers themselves are unable to come out in defense of their rights and that what they do is done under communist pressure. Such absurd statements by the supporters of the present government, however, do not even merit a formal disavowal because all sensible people know that it is their class interest that rallies the workers in their struggle against the oppressors. This is not the first time that the communists have been the target of slanderous attacks or fighting in difficult conditions. But they have always enjoyed the support of the popular masses, and this is where their strength lies and what makes them view the future with optimism.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER LONGO

LD150008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A greeting telegram from the CPSU Central Committee to Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] is published in the 15 February PRAVDA. It reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Longo, On the day on which you celebrate your 80th birthday we send you, the tested leader of Italian communists, prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, our cordial and fraternal greetings.

You are widely known in the USSR as a courageous fighter against fascism, for the interests of the working class and broad masses of working people, for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism, as a great and sincere friend of our country who has done much to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCI, between the peoples of Italy and the USSR.

Wishing you, Dear Comrade Longo, good health and success in your activities for the benefit of Italy's communists and people in the interests of peace and socialism.

FURTHER ELECTION RESULTS IN IRANIAN ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD181024 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 18, TASS--The counting of votes cast in the first round of the parliamentary elections is continuing in Iran. The results of voting in 79 constituencies have become known. Among the candidates elected as parliament deputies on the strength of the returns of the first round are 34 representatives of the Islamic Republic Party and its supporters, 16 representatives of the grouping of Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr and 21 independent candidates. The other seats in the parliament have been gained by former Prime Minister of Iran Bazargan, leader of the JANA political group SAMI, as well as representatives of other political and public organizations of the country.

KHOMEYNI DECREE ON VETERANS CITED; BANI-SADR DISCUSSES ARMY

LD172102 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 17, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni issued a decree on founding a special department which is called upon to show concern for the veterans of the Iranian revolution and for their families. The revolution in Iran, the decree says, triumphed due to the selfless struggle of the members of various sections of population. Many of the fighters gave their lives for the sake of the victory of the revolution, and others sustained heavy injuries and became invalids. The decree emphasizes in this connection that it is essential to show the maximum of care for the veterans of the revolution. Favourable conditions should be created for their life and work, medical aid ensured, priority should be given to them in employment and enrollment to institutions of higher learning and privileges in the use of transport should be granted.

The Islamic Revolutionary Council should assign the necessary appropriations for all these purposes, the decree says.

The President of Iran Bani-Sadr, who is at the same time the commander-in-chief of the Iranian Armed Forces, called for a reorganization of the country's armed forces. Any actions of instigatory character in the army, actions pursuing the aim of preventing a reorganization of the armed forces will be regarded as conspiracies of counter-revolutionaries, he said. Bani-Sadr's message to the Iranian servicemen points out that the personnel discharged from the army have no right to appear within the lines of military units. The population must know, the message emphasizes, that any assemblies of servicemen in the streets run counter to the orders of the commander-in-chief and are held for conspiratory purposes. The most stringent measures of punishment are to be applied to those breaking military discipline and order.

OSIPOV PROPOSES POSTPONEMENT OF GAS PRICE TALKS WITH IRAN

LD171744 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 17, TASS--Before flying to Moscow, head of the Soviet delegation at the negotiations on Iranian gas supplies to the USSR, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Osipov said to a TASS correspondent today: Our delegation stayed in Tehran to negotiate issues bearing on gas supplies from Iran to the Soviet Union. I would like to point out from the start that the gas supplied is associated gas, i.e. obtained during the extraction of oil. A major part of this gas has so far been burnt uselessly. The Soviet Union began to buy this gas from Iran in 1970 at market prices of that time.

Imports by the Soviet Union of Iranian gas played an important role in the development of Soviet-Iranian trade and economic relations. As repayment for Iranian gas, the Soviet Union built in Iran over 80 major industrial projects such as, for instance, the Esfahan steel plant, supplied large-size equipment, machines and mechanisms needed for the development of the most important industries needed by the Iranian people. The line of credit opened by the Soviet Union to Iran for these purposes was advantageous, that is long-term and at an annual 2.5 interest. In the subsequent years, to keep up with the changes in the world prices the Soviet Union carried out five times an upward revision of prices of Iranian gas, while the prices of Soviet machines and equipment remained unchanged. The terms on which the Soviet Union provided credits to Iran also remained unchanged. All this clearly attests to the fact that despite the assertions by some people in Iran the Soviet Union did not obtain any unilateral advantages from the gas supplies; rather, the situation was the other way around.

The point of view of the Soviet delegation at the negotiations held was that the price of gas must be just and equitable for both sides and economically justified. Our delegation proceeded from the following principles which are just for both sides: Firstly, the price must correspond to the gas price levels existing in the trade region of which Iran and the Soviet Union are part. Such a region for the two parties is Western Europe. Secondly, the price must be realistic and competitive, i.e. at a level at which the USSR and Iran can realistically sell gas in the trade region. Thirdly, it is natural that the Soyuzgazeksport Association, a major gas exporter, cannot purchase Iranian gas at prices above those at which it sells its own gas to other countries. Neither do we wish Iran to sell gas to the Soviet Union at prices lower than those it could obtain by selling it to third countries. The Soviet delegation offered to the Iranian side at the negotiations a price much higher than the former, with account for the prices existing in the trade region and of other factors. We also proposed that in the future the price should be revised to keep pace with the fluctuations in oil prices. However, the Iranian delegation at the negotiations had, regretably, taken an unconstructive and somewhat strange position. The price offered by it was clearly exaggerated and economically unjustified. Such prices do not exist in the trade region. Some of the Iranian officials declared in the manner of an ultimatum that if the price for gas offered by the Iranian side is not accepted, then Iran will burn the gas rather than sell it. Well, then, it is the prerogative of the Iranian Government and its people to decide what is to be done with gas which is produced during the extraction of oil.

In connection with such a position taken by the Iranian side, the Soviet delegation suggested that the negotiations be postponed so that the Iranian experts could study in detail all the pertinent economic and commercial issues involved. For its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to develop economic relations with Iran on the basis of equality of the parties and mutual advantage, and we remain hopeful that a reasonable approach to problems of Soviet-Iranian trade and economic cooperation, including gas supplies, will prevail.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL ARRESTED AS AGENT FOR CIA

LD180922 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 18, TASS--Victoria Bassiri, deputy chief of the visa department of Iran's Foreign Ministry, has been arrested in Iran by the security services on a charge of espionage in favour of the U.S. CIA. According to a report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY' she passed on intelligence data to American citizen Doherty, one of the hostages kept in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF MOVIE IMPORTS

LD172118 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 17, TASS--The leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran takes resolute measures to stop the pernicious influence of Western propaganda on the country's younger generation. At a press conference here, M. A. Najafi, spokesman of the cinematographic centre in Iran, said the Iranian Government annulled the licences that had been granted to private firms during the period of the shah's rule for the import of foreign films.

From the Iranian new year which begins on March 21, the import of all foreign films becomes a state monopoly, he said. Besides, a ban is imposed on the production and show of films which publicise so-called Western way of life and propagandise the ideas of fascism, sex, violence and other vices of Western society.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD171928 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 17, TASS--The Camp David agreements are a treaty on Egypt's capitulation. They ignore the Palestinian problem and the interests of Arab countries, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, said in an interview with the Lebanese weekly newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI AD-DUWALI. The United States counted on success in attempts to draw Syria into separate Middle-Eastern talks, Upon coming to see that it will not manage to do that and that Syria does not intend to depart from its principled course, Washington began malicious attacks on Syria and intrigues against our country.

Touching upon the attempts by U.S. agents to undermine the domestic front in Syria, the prime minister emphasized that the USA, having chosen the reactionary organization Moslem Brothers as an instrument for implementation of its plans, wants to prevent Syria from proceeding along the progressive way of development, and from continuing to counteract the capitulatory course. The complexity of the situation in the country arises from the policy of the USA and Israel which are trying to use our enemies both inside the country and outside it, the head of the Syrian Government pointed out. In reply to that we shall strengthen our Progressive National Front which unites all honest people who come out against the Camp David agreements and the U.S. plans for 'peace' in the Middle East.

Al-Kasm stressed that if the United States is really interested in establishing stability in the Middle East, it should first of all withdraw its troops from the area. Only in that case peace and security will be established in the Middle East, he said. I do not think that one can earnestly think about peace in Europe as long as U.S. military presence is kept there. The Syrian prime minister pointed out that if the USA proceeds along the lines of escalation of its aggressive actions with regard to Syria, "we shall turn to our friends in a request for the establishment of appropriate cooperation"..

About the Middle East problem, Al-Kasm said that it is possible to achieve a real, not a capitulatory, peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem only provided Israeli troops are withdrawn from all occupied Arab territories including those from Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people are granted the right to self-determination. Such a settlement is possible within the framework of the U.N. Security Council. We shall not take the road of betrayal, and shall not accede to the Camp David agreements, A. al-Kasm emphasized again.

FURTHER COMMENT ON POSTELECTION DEVELOPMENTS IN RHODESIA

'Normalization' Steps

LD171553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Situation Returning to Normal. Statement by R. Mugabe"]

[Text] Lusaka, 12 March--As has been reported, R. Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), has formed a government based on the Patriotic Front, which unites ZANU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). ZAPU President J. Nkomo heads the Ministry of Home Affairs.

We want all Zimbabwe's people, R. Mugabe declared, especially in the rural areas, to take part in determining their future. Ultimately they must become the masters of their country and its natural resources. In the countryside this will be promoted by the process of collectivizing the peasantry and also by creating various committees endowed with administrative functions.

News agencies are citing more and more facts testifiying to the gradual normalization of the situation in Zimbabwe. The demobilization of 60,000 white reservists drafted into the army for the parliamentary election period has been announced in Salisbury. The withdrawal of South African troops has begun. As AFP reports, during last week alone at least 600 South African soldiers and a large quantity of military equipment, including Puma helicopters, were withdrawn.

Social, Economic Reforms

LD142115 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The new government in Zimbabwe, headed by Mr Robert Mugabe, is undertaking urgent measures to clear the way for social and economic reforms in the country. Here now is a report from a Radio Moscow correspondent in east Africa, Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy:

Primary attention is paid to rural areas, where most of the African population lives. The first drastic step of the Zimbabwe government was a decision to abolish the so-called protected settlements. Such settlements were set up by the former racist colonial regime in many parts of the country. The name protected settlements was purely nominal; actually these were territories surrounded with barbed wire. There were guard posts around them. The number of these concentration camps--for that's what they were--and the strength of the population in them were secrets the former Rhodesian regime kept from the public. But it has been revealed now that there were more than 600,000 inmates. The gates have been thrown open now and inmates are leaving these barbed wire compounds. They are returning to places they used to live in, to their native villages, to engage in their customary business--tilling land and growing crops.

Another special issue is the land question. The point is that under the former regime the best fertile lands had been seized by rich landowners who exploited the cheap labor of African peasants on these lands, but most of the peasants were forced to work on poor barren land. They could hardly earn their living. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has announced plans to redistribute lands to get things straight in agriculture, to raise farm output.

Certain measures are also in the offing in industry. As proposed, working conditions are to be equalized for white and African workers, and workers will be drawn into control of production.

Finance Minister Enos Nkala says the former regime followed a policy of discrimination against the poor. This must be ended. According to Mr Nkala a number of immediate measures are to be taken to alleviate the position of poorer sections of the Zimbabwe population and to improve trade and the supply of the public with essential goods. He also said the new budget of the state will be prepared by the end of June.

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

LD142008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--Talks took place today in the CPSU Central Committee between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Addis Tedla, leader of the Ethiopian Government delegation which has arrived in Moscow, member of socialist Ethiopia's Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Campaign for the Development of Central Planning.

The exchange of views on topical issues of peaceful development has shown that both sides share the same views on attempts of the forces of imperialism and reaction aimed at undermining the process of relaxation of international tensions, at returning the world to the days of "cold war" and at inflicting damage on the revolutionary and national liberation movements.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Ethiopian relations, based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation, are developing successfully to the advantage of the peoples of both countries.

During the talks questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, established in December 1979, were touched upon. It was noted that setting up the commission has made the organization work in the country of a vanguard party of working people more energetic and has contributed to the political and ideological education of masses and to the consolidation of their unity in the struggle against the plans of imperialism and internal reaction and for the development of a new society. Both sides expressed their intention to do everything in their power to facilitate the development and strengthening of links between the CPSU and the Commission for the Organization of the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, based on their joint allegiance to the principles of scientific socialism and international solidarity and to the ideals of peace and international cooperation.

Meshesha Tsegaye, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia in the Soviet Union, took part in the talks.

The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

USSR-ANGOLA JOINT FISHING COOPERATION CITED

LD141045 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 March 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 750-word Luanda dispatch from correspondent V. Lashkul under the headline "The Workers of the Ocean." Lashkul describes Soviet-Angolan cooperation in fishing, outlining the work of Soviet fishing vessels and factory ships off the Angolan coast. He notes the presence of Soviet "oceanologists, biologists, technicians and radio engineers" in Angola, whose task is to "organize Angolan fisheries on a scientific basis," and outlines the work of "joint Soviet-Angolan crews" on the trawlers and the importance of the Soviet specialists' task of training Angolan fishermen.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUAN PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

Arrival of Delegation

LD171500 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 17, TASS--A party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua arrived here today on an official friendly visit. It is headed by members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz, Humberto Ortega, and member of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction Moises Hassan. The delegation was invited by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

Talks With Kirilenko, Ponomarev

LD181118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Talks with the government and party delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, which is in the USSR on an official friendly visit, began in the Kremlin today.

Taking part in the talks are: on the Soviet side: Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

On the Nicaraguan side: Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Tomas Borge, minister of the interior; Henry Ruiz, minister of planning; Humberto Ortega, minister of defense; and members of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations. The two sides noted with satisfaction the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua in the time which has elapsed since the establishment of people's power. The aspiration was expressed to continue efforts for the further strengthening of mutually advantageous links in trade, economic, cultural and other spheres, based on the strict observance of the principles of equal rights, sovereignty, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet side wished the people of the Republic of Nicaragua further success in the implementation of political, social and economic transformations under the guidance of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

In discussion of current international problems the two sides advocated the need to intensify the struggle to end the arms race, to deepen the relaxation of international tension and to spread it to all areas of the world.

The importance of the further strengthening of the cohesion and unity of action of all progressive forces in the struggle for the defense of peace, international security, rapprochement and mutual understanding among peoples was stressed.

The same day the guests visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. They honored the memory of the creator of the first socialist state in the world with a minute's silence. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in the Kremlin Wall. The members of the delegation honored the memory of the troops of the Soviet Army who gave their life in the struggle against fascism for the sake of stable peace on earth.

DOMINICA LEADER: SHAH COULD BE GRANTED RESIDENCE

LD141639 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Panama, March 14, TASS--The former Iranian shah has prepared for himself a reserve shelter should the Panamanian authorities wish to rid themselves of his presence in their country.

As it was stated by member of the leadership of the Dominica Freedom Party Eugenia Charles, the granting to the shah of residence in Dominica is one of the terms of a recent agreement concluded between the Government of Dominica and the American company International Development and Management. In exchange for participation in the exploitation of the tourist attractions of this island state and payment of 750,000 dollars to its government, this company, which is financed by the former shah, has secured the right to grant residence on the island to "foreigners" who apply for this to the company's offices abroad.

SHAH'S NEED FOR OPERATION TERMED 'DIPLOMATIC'

LD171844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[TASS correspondent report from Panama]

[Text] Recently Washington again stepped up its behind-the-scenes activities concerning the former shah of Iran, with the aim of keeping this criminal from being brought to justice. As already reported, the shah, who is guilty of the deaths of tens of thousands of Iranians, has since last December installed himself on the resort island of Contadora off the coast of Panama. There, in the residence of industrialist and financier (Guardino), he indulges in sports, swims in the blue waters of the ocean, makes tourist trips and feels he is quite secure.

Suddenly, after a series of closed conferences in the White House and hasty visits to Panama by a number of high-placed officials of the Carter administration--including Jordan, leader of the White House official staff and a close assistant of the President--the American press, as if by command, began writing about a deterioration in the former shah's health. Stories were put about that the shah needed an urgent operation. With the aim of giving greater verisimilitude to these inventions the shah, allegedly suffering from cancer, was hurriedly taken to Panama for a (?cancer checkup).

It is significant that all this fuss took place at the same time as the departure for Iran of an international commission, whose main mission was to investigate the crimes of the former shah, and as the parliamentary elections in Iran. However, the very day after the elections, a report came in that the shah turns out not to need an operation, that it was a false alarm, that he has gone back to the island of Contadora.

Apparently, this time too, it was a case of a [word indistinct] diplomatic operation by the Washington (?encroachers on the rights) of the Iranian people who, ignoring Iran's demand for extradition of the former shah, are trying with the aid of all sorts of tricks, to exert influence on Iranian and world public opinion.

OGARKOV CONFERS WITH PERUVIAN MILITARY LEADER

LD141617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 11 March, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Maj Gen R. Hoyas Rubio, chairman of the joint command of Peru's Armed Forces and chief of the Main Staff of the Ground Forces, who is in the Soviet Union.

A friendly conversation took place during which questions of mutual interest were broached. The conversation was attended by Col Gen N.A. Zotov, Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, and Brig Gen (D.U. Adriansen), military attache to the Peruvian Embassy in the USSR.

COMMENTARY LAUDS GROWTH OF BRAZILIAN-SOVIET TRADE

LD171240 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Brasilia, March 17, TASS--Trade between Brazil and the Soviet Union is a good example of mutually beneficial economic relations between the countries with different social systems.

Brazilian-Soviet trade is characterised by dynamism and diversity. The Soviet Union supplies this largest Latin American country with hydropower equipment, machine-tools and machinery, cement, certain types of metals, and purchases traditional Brazilian export commodities like cocoa, soya, lubricating oil, and sisal. Soviet orders for footwear and other manufactured goods acquire great importance for further development of Brazil's light industry. Brazilian business circles dispaly a growing interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union in prospecting for minerals, in coal extraction, production of wood alcohol and in other fields.

The newspaper JOURNAL DO BRASIL stresses that, unlike capitalist countries, the Soviet Union and other socialist states do not take protectionist measures in trade with their partners, do not limit their imports from developing countries to just raw materials and at the same time supply them with industrial equipment and up-to-date technology at reasonable prices. As a result, the trade turnover between Brazil and the European socialist countries reached around one billion dollars last year.

Brazil is going to take measures aimed at further expansion and strengthening of trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, JOURNAL DO BRASIL writes.

DYMSHITS CITES AFGHAN ISSUE AT TADZHIK AWARD CEREMONY

LD171537 [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 5 March 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2 a TADZHIKTA report on V.E. Dymshits' 4 March presentation of a 1979 socialist competition Challenge Red Banner to Tadzhikistan. The ceremony, held in Dushanbe, was reportedly opened by R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers.

The report contains a 3,300-word account of V.E. Dymshits' speech at the ceremony. The speech describes the republic's industrial, construction and agricultural work, enumerating its national economic successes, and goes on to point out the tasks to be fulfilled in the future and the reserves to be exploited. The account contains the following passage.

"As you know, comrades, as a result of the threatening actions and dangerous trends in imperialist circles' policy the world is currently experiencing a tense phase in international relations. The cause of the current exacerbation of the international situation is the imperialist forces' bellicose policy, their stubborn reluctance to recognize the new realities in the world and their attempts to halt the world liberation process.

"In an attempt to justify its aggressive course the Carter administration is speculating on events in Afghanistan and using the imaginary 'Soviet threat' to intimidate people. However, the events in Afghanistan are by no means the real reason for the complication of the international situation. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent, had it not been for Afghanistan certain U.S. and NATO circles would have found another pretext for exacerbating the world situation.

"The role of the reactionary imperialist forces' active accomplice is played by the Chinese leadership, which is constantly opposed to peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament. By intensively arming itself, moreover with the help of the imperialists, China has become an active and dangerous factor in the arms race.

"As for the Soviet Union, we will continue to pursue a policy of peace and friendship among peoples.

"'It is for this reason,' Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, 'that now, in the eighties, as before in the seventies, we advocate strengthening, not destroying detente. Reducing, not fueling armament. Rapprochement and mutual understanding among peoples, not artificial alienation and enmity.'

"We will soon be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. This festival is not only a reminder of the people's great exploit, of the great sacrifices it cost Soviet people to defend the motherland's honor, freedom and independence. This anniversary is also a reminder that, thanks to the party's wise policy, our people are into their fourth decade of living and working in conditions of peace." While consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, the party and the Soviet Government are at the same time devoting unflagging attention to strengthening the country's defense might and its armed forces. Soviet people well know that their lives and their peaceful, creative labor are reliably protected by our valiant armed forces, which possess all they need to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggression against the Soviet Union, its allies or friends. Our line on international questions is clear-cut and precise--it is a line of struggle for peace, actively pursued by our party, the government, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Lenin's cause." The report contains a 2,000-word account of a speech at the ceremony by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, expressing gratitude for the award, acknowledging shortcomings and pledging fulfillment of Brezhnev's instructions.

KIRILENKO OUTLINES CPSU POLICY FOR MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

LD170807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of workers in the machine-tool and tool-building industry was held at the CPSU Central Committee 10 and 11 March in connection with the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Significantly Improving the Technical Standards and Competitiveness of Metalworking, Casting and Wood Processing Equipment and Tools."

The following participated in the conference: A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V.E. Dymshits, G.I. Marchuk, V.V. Martynov and V.N. Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; USSR ministers; leaders of a number of central departments; secretaries of union republic CP central committees, kraykoms and obkoms; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and USSR People's Control Committee.

The conference was opened by A.P. Kirilenko, who delivered a speech.

The CPSU Central Committee, he said, deemed it necessary to hold this conference so as to discuss the whole range of issues connected with insuring the complete and timely implementation of the aforementioned resolution. This is a great, multifaceted document that ushers in a qualitatively new stage in the Soviet machine-tool and tool-building industry's development. It is aimed at sharply raising during the 11th 5-Year Plan the technical standard and productivity of machine tools, forging and pressing and casting machines and tools manufactured in the country and at considerably increasing the output of the most progressive types.

Machine-tool building can be said to be the core of machine building as a whole. It plays a key role in improving the efficiency of machine building and ultimately of the national economy as a whole. Merely by using improved machine tools, forging and pressing, and casting machines we can secure faster labor productivity growth, savings in metal, higher output quality and the introduction of energy-saving techniques. This is of tremendous statewide importance at the present stage.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev asked me to convey to you conference participants, and through you to the whole army of workers in the machine-tool and tool-building industry, his cordial greetings and wishes for further successes in equipping the national economy with progressive modern technology.

Our domestic machine tool-building industry, A.P. Kirilenko continued, is the offspring of the first of the 5-year plans. It was then, in what was in historical terms a short time, that a sound production and technical foundation was created for the sector and skilled machine tool-builder cadres were trained. Machine tool-building has made great strides in its development in the postwar years. Most existing plants were modernized and first-class new enterprises were constructed in Kolomna, Ryazan, Ulyanovsk, Ivanovo, Saratov and a number of other RSFSR cities. Major machine tool-building centers were created in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Armenia and Georgia.

Our country now possesses a mighty machine tool and tool-building industry that each year produces more than 300,000 metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing and casting machines. The sector has a ramified network of well-equipped research, design and technological organizations. Generally recognized contributions by the machine tool and tool industry to accelerating scientific and technical progress have been achievements such as creating the world's first robot plant to manufacture automobile pistons, automatic shop for the production of bearings, and machine tools with digital program control; starting up series production of high-precision machine tools for instrument making and special purpose equipment for heavy and power machine building; and organizing mass production of tools using synthetic diamonds.

However, despite the considerable achievements, machine-tool building's technical development is still not fast enough. The structure and quality of the metalworking equipment manufactured by Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry Enterprises are still a long way from fully according with the tasks of introducing into machine tool-building production advanced technological processes insuring the greatest possible labor productivity growth, a higher coefficient of metal use and improved machine-building output quality.

It is machine tool builders' primary duty to eliminate the existing shortcomings and further raise the technical standards of metalworking equipment, A. P. Kirilenko stressed. This is necessary to insure the more intensive development of machine building and our whole economy.

The main idea and basic thrust of the resolution to which our conference is devoted is to implement what I would call a revolutionary turn toward improving the structure of the equipment produced and improving its technical standards, and thereby to begin introducing into machine building on a broad front progressive technology and highly efficient methods of production organization. The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry has been set targets for sharply increasing the production of the most progressive types of equipment, particularly by reducing the output of obsolete types of machine tools and machines. In the 11th 5-Year Plan machine tool-building industry creative collectives must create about 400 fundamentally new types of metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing and casting machines.

The task is to insure that the newly created equipment is completely in line with modern scientific achievements and the best world practice and is competitive in the foreign market. Thus, for instance, provision must be made for fitting certain types of new metal-cutting machine tools with devices for plasma-mechanical [plazmenno-mekhanicheskiy] machining, which has proved its exceptional efficiency.

In creating any new equipment it is necessary to give priority to the demand for a high degree of automation. Under present conditions this is the main direction for improving equipment.

There is a shortage of workers to operate machine tools in a number of enterprises. At the same time the proportion of automatic and semiautomatic machines in the existing machine tool stock in machine building and metalworking is still small. Production in this sphere is still less than required, and the demand for certain automatic lines is not being satisfied.

The resolution envisages considerably increasing by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan the annual production of automatic and semiautomatic machine tools.

These are great and complex tasks. Nevertheless, machine building's vital requirements are higher than the levels planned by the resolution. So machine tool-builders must gear themselves up to overfulfill the targets.

The output of new equipment must be increased primarily by changing the assignments [pereprofilirovaniye] of and retooling existing enterprises. Good initiative in this area has been displayed by the Evanovo heavy machine-building plant, which has boldly switched to manufacturing the most efficient program-controlled "processing centers" instead of ordinary universal lathes.

Of course, you all know that at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev raised in strong terms the issue of the need for a resolute turn toward saving metal and made definite complaints about machine builders in this connection. The metal-intensiveness of many of the machines produced, including metalworking equipment, still remains excessively high, precision blanks are being introduced only slowly and the amount of metal wasted as swarf is unjustifiably great.

The reduction of metal waste in production depends primarily on increasing the production of progressive forging and pressing and casting equipment, which makes it possible to obtain blanks with minimum allowances for subsequent machining. The modern achievements of science and technology create the real potential for this. For instance, the Dnepropetrovskiy plant's hydraulic presses, which are equipped with program control and work as a unit with manipulators, produce large precision-forged pieces and make metal savings of up to 30 percent in the process.

Machine-tool builders must also resolve the new and technically complex task of switching from the production of odd items of equipment to the manufacture, on the basis of clients' technical specifications, of complete systems of machine tools and machines designed to completely process critical parts, including all operations--from the making of the blanks to the finishing operations. It is a matter of creating interconnected sets of casting, forging and pressing, metal-cutting and other equipment to manufacture crankshafts, cylinder blocks, parts for motor piston assemblies, gearshafts and many other complex parts for motor vehicles, tractors, combines, turbines and so forth.

The production of wood processing equipment must also be reorganized in the same direction. A comprehensive approach is more important in wood processing than anywhere.

Particular importance is assumed nowadays by the faster retooling of agricultural machine-building plants using complete sets of highly productive equipment. This will be a worthy contribution by machine-tool builders to resolving the nationwide task of further boosting agriculture.

As you can see, comrades, A.P. Kirilenko said, the CPSU Central Committee and government resolution confronts the sector with fundamentally new tasks. I would like to note the exceptionally responsible and I would say honorable role of scientists, designers and technologists in resolving them. We expect them to head the struggle for and to be active champions of technical progress by relying on leading domestic and world experience.

You will certainly agree that the present rate of design development cannot satisfy us. Urgent measures must be taken to improve the organization of design work, focus efforts on the most important projects, approve development timetables and toughen up the monitoring of their implementation.

The leaders of the sectors supplying machine-tool building with complementary assemblies and articles, including electric drive equipment, program control systems, various electronic and optical devices, metals, bearings and materials, must also draw the proper conclusions for their own practical work and its improvement. The time has passed when questions of improving the production of equipment could be resolved within the confines of just one sector. Now the tasks of improving the technical standard of machine tools and machines can be solved only by relying on the scientific and technical achievements of many sectors. This needs to be recalled because a number of sectors are being slow to resolve the task of improving the specifications of the most important complementary products for machine tool building.

I think Comrade Ministers A.K. Antonov, K.N. Rudnev and A.I. Shokin are aware that substantial progress in machine tool building cannot be achieved without the full provision of program control systems based on minicomputers for machine tools, presses and founding machinery. It is these articles which essentially determine the technical standard and competitiveness of equipment today. The leaders of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Electronics Industry must take equal responsibility with leaders of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry for the successful resolution of this problem. This also applies directly to Comrades Ministers I.P. Kazanets, R.F. Lomako, L.A. Kostandov and V.S. Fedorov, who must insure better supplies of high quality metal, rubber goods and chemical materials for machine-tool building.

A.P. Kirilenko went on to dwell on a very important direction in the work of the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry, namely tool production. The tools problem has become particularly urgent in recent years.

As you know, improving the provision of tools has a much faster effect on production than a multitude of other measures. According to some statistics, a good took makes it possible to improve labor productivity 25-30 percent on existing machines. The use of durable coatings is an important reserve for improving tools.

It must also be said that machine tool builders deserve serious criticism for poor work in introducing progressive technological processes in plants in the sector. Out of all the machine-building ministries, the Ministry of Machine Tools and Tool-Building Industry has the lowest indicator for efficient utilization of metals and the highest proportion of scrap.

The resolution of these and other tasks arising from the resolution demands intensive work, further improvement of professional training, mastery of modern work methods and a creative approach by the 600,000-strong army of machine tool-building leaders, engineers, technicians and workers at the sector's enterprises. It is important to overcome unself-critical ideas about their own successes which have taken root among some leaders in the ministry and its enterprises and design, technological and scientific organization. Individual successful solutions in creating new machinery must not be overestimated, since this detracts from the attention paid to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

A contribution is undoubtedly made to the development of scientific and technical progress in machine tool building by USSR Academy of Sciences institutes. They have tremendous potential for elaborating complex theoretical problems in machine and materials science and for helping the sector's science. In particular, we count on academy institutes to resolve successfully the vital problem of creating new superhard materials.

A.P. Kirilenko drew the conferences participants' attention to the fact that the program for the development of machine-tool building in the 11th 5-Year Plan provides for the implementation of major measures to create and modernize production capacities in the sector. Considerably more resources are allocated for this purpose than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Construction workers must bear in mind that there are no secondary projects here. The construction of all planned projects must be regarded as the number one target. Comrade Ministers G.A. Karavayev, N.V. Goldin and A.M. Tokarev must insure this program's fulfillment in full and on schedule.

Minister A.I. Kostousov and the members of the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool-Building Collegium must insure the rational utilization of all the vast resources which the state allocates to the sector's development and strive to insure that these resources yield a rapid, complete return and form a realistic Basis for further increasing the amount of progressive machinery produced.

A.P. Kirilenko spoke of the great role belonging to party, Soviet Union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling the party and government resolution on the development of machine-tool building. It is impossible to count on success without organizing and guiding work by party organizations. They must mobilize labor collectives to fulfill plan targets and carry out extensive mass political work. We must insure that every working person in the machine-tool industry is well aware of the sector's tasks and understands the significance of his own work and his roles as an active fighter for scientific and technical progress.

Special attention must be devoted to making socialist competition more specific, more effective and even more powerful as a factor in the fulfillment ahead of schedule of targets for the development and assimilation of new equipment. This should be the aim of socialist pledges adopted by enterprises, shops, teams and individual working people.

And, of course, there must be strict party control of progress in fulfilling all targets envisaged by party and government resolutions.

A report on the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry's tasks arising out of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution was delivered by A.I. Kostousov. He reported that the ministry collegium is currently elaborating, in conjunction with academic institutes, VUZes, enterprises and organizations in allied sectors a concrete plan of measures to fulfill targets laid down by the resolution and to create fundamentally new types of machine tools, machinery and tools. The machine-tool builders received the resolution very enthusiastically, viewing it as a new manifestation of constant party and government concern for the machine tool and tool-building industry's development, and will make every effort to fulfill the set tasks.

V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed the importance of the adopted resolution in resolving the tasks involved in providing machine-building production with highly productive equipment insuring the introduction of progressive techniques, savings on manpower and material resources, improved product quality and faster technical progress throughout the national economy.

V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, talked about construction ministries' tasks and ways of successfully implementing the outlined programs for the development of the technical production base of machine building.

Ministers A.K. Antonov, K.N. Rudnev and V.N. Polyakov reported on the measures they have adopted to improve the technical standard and increase the output of modern electric motors, program council systems and bearings insuring a considerable improvement in the technical parameters and performance quality of metal-processing equipment.

V.P. Kabaidze, general director of the Ivanovo 50-Letiye SSR Machine Tool-Building Production Association: S.P. Naletov, chief designer at the Kolomna heavy machine tool-building plant; A.A. Zykov, chief engineer at the Leningrad special design bureau for polishing equipment; I.N. Filkin, chief designer at the Voronezh heavy mechanical press plant, and others who addressed the conference talked about their enterprises' experience in considerably speeding up the creation of highly efficient equipment and organizing the planning, manufacture and supply of complete sets of metal processing equipment for the complete processing of complex machine parts.

L.S. Firsanov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, dwelt on the role of party organizations in mobilizing enterprise and design bureau collectives to create and assimilate into production as quickly as possible modern types of metal-processing equipment and tools.

Specific questions of improving various types of equipment were comprehensively discussed at sessions of the sections dealing with metal-cutting and wood-processing machine tools, forging and pressing machinery, casting equipment and tool production. More than 750 people participated in these. Proposals were generalized and reported by the section leaders--V.M. Voyevodin, D.I. Polyakov, G.N. Fedorovskiy and N.I. Sergeyev, deputy ministers of the machine tool and tool-building industry--at the conference's final plenary session.

Speaking in conclusion, A.P. Kirilenko expressed firm confidence that the machine-tool builders, together with workers in other sectors, will do everything necessary to transform Soviet machine-tool building into a leading sector of Soviet industry and a true vanguard of technical progress in the national economy.

MINISTER WRITES ON PROBLEMS OF GAS INDUSTRY

AU180802 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Article "Prepared by APN": "The Gas Reserves Are Not Infinite; Let Us Not Waste But Use Optimally"]

[Summary] "Natural gas accounts for almost 25 percent of the overall extraction of fuel-power resources in the USSR. [paragraph continues]

A total of 406 billion cubic meters of natural gas should be extracted this year, which exceeds by 6 billion cubic meters the amount planned originally for the end of the 5-year plan. What are the problems in connection with the consumption and conservation of gas in the USSR national economy? This topic is discussed by S. Orudzhev, USSR minister of gas industry.

"In light of the considerable and steadily growing need for natural gas and the enormous capital investment funds essential for its extraction and transport, the care for its economical consumption is assuming all-union significance.

"The high growth rates of this branch are being insured particularly by making accessible the deposits in Western Siberia, at a distance of 3,000-4,000 kilometers from the major gas consumption centers. The establishment of new extraction facilities thus requires vast material-technical and manpower resources, which causes natural gas to become an increasingly expensive source of energy; moreover, its reserves are limited and are not replenishable. That is why the prevalent notion among some economic workers that natural gas is a cheap fuel is very erroneous and is one of the causes of the waste of this raw material.

"Natural gas is the wealth of the whole of our state, genuine blue gold. That is why its economical extraction and use are among the most important of tasks.

"Many small boilers still in use today lack the equipment for an automatic combustion regulation and have a low coefficient of utility value. Gas consumption is thereby increased 5-10 percent. Besides the centralized heat supply, some 5 million individual heating installations such as furnaces and fireplaces in use in the USSR lack apparatuses for registering consumption. An increased share of centralized heat supply from central thermal-power and large territorial boiler facilities using solid fuel and nuclear energy will allow the reduction of 'blue gold' losses."

The USSR state gas supervisory offices, which check on 11,000 industrial enterprises, have discovered great losses in most of them; in the checked enterprises of 7 ministries alone the loss amounted to more than 1 billion cubic meters. In the boiler facilities for heating apartments and public buildings more that 1.6 billion cubic meters of gas could be saved by improving boiler servicing, by making optimal use of them and by using secondary heat. [druhotne teplo] Calculations have shown that in the country as a whole more than 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas could be saved annually by eliminating such shortcomings.

The Nikitovskiy mercury combine, for instance, reduced gas consumption 18 percent by improving the design of furnaces and the combustion process and increased the share of secondary heat resources in its energy balance sheet from 20 to 56 percent.

"An important cause of the ineffective utilization of gas is the use of outdated furnaces. Not only heaters but also heat-treatment furnaces in metallurgy and engineering enterprises call for modernization, reconstruction or simply for replacement." The experiences of outstanding enterprises show that an improved utilization of secondary energy resources represents a large untapped reserve; the utilization of secondary heat at compressor stations, which could supply hothouses or poultry farms, will help to save 3 billion cubic meters of gas annually.

"In the [first]--3 years of the 5-year plan many scientific results were introduced in the Soviet national economy, a result of which was a considerable saving of gas. Among these are automated heating systems for furnaces and heat-treatment furnaces, air heaters, heat generators and the like. In this period of time some 2,000 units of new equipment and of combustion equipment with an improved design have been installed. An extensive application of the advanced results of scientific research in industrial production and the elimination of losses of which we have spoken will yield an annual saving of about 15 billion cubic meters of gas. To illustrate this, this is approximately the amount of gas that is transported every year by the Bukhara-Ural line, one of the largest transit lines in the USSR.

"The heating of houses, for which about 60 billion cubic meters of gas are consumed every year, deserves extraordinary attention. The architects and designers must bear in mind that it is necessary to put an end to the 'glass-mania' and to improve the heat-insultation qualities of panels.

"The smoothness of the supply of the national economy with gas can be further enhanced by underground reservoirs. In view of the experiences acquired in the previous years we believe that the resources in the underground reservoirs must be understood as inviolable state reserves, to which it is possible to resort only in the event of extreme difficulties and only to secure public needs. We do not intend to save this precious gift of nature at the expense of the quality of home living.

"In all national economic branches there are untapped reserves for conserving gas. To find and to take advantage of them, to wage an energetic battle against waste, is an all-state task."

BRIEFS

DONETSK COAL BASIN--Donetsk, 6 Mar (TASS)--The Donetsk coal basin, despite a great amount of production in the past, is still important as a source of fuel. Donbass mines supply all the ferrous metallurgy industry of the south with cooking coal and they produce a quarter of Soviet cast iron and half its steel. Donetsk coal is at great depths in seams of around a metre. Its cost is several times that of Siberian coal but of high quality so that even waste from enrichment plants is burned at Ukranian power stations. Geologists continue to add to the 120 seams discovered. The oldest Soviet fuel source has surveyed resources sufficient for at least 200 years of intensive exploitation. The coal industry there is being reequipped in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Mines with a productive capacity of 10,000-13,000 tons daily are being built. Integrated mechanized coal faces are being set up where the productivity of labor increases three to four times. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 14-16 MARCH

LD160220/LD170110 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-16 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

14 March

Selective harrowing has begun in south Kazakhstan. Moisture retention is to be carried out on 2 million hectares. The republic is to prepare a total of 30 million hectares for spring crops. (0500 GMT)

15 March

Spring fieldwork has begun in 11 union republics. Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and other republics in Central Asia and the Caucasus have started sowing spring crops very late because of the cold weather. Bad weather has also created problems in Latvia. The country as a whole has enough machine operators, but there is a shortage in Stavropolskiy Kray. (0200 GMT)

All sowing and tilling machinery is ready in Penzenskaya Oblast, and repair of tractors is nearing completion. This year farmers intend to sell the state 1.3 million tons of grain crops. (1900 GMT)

16 March

On farms in the Mariyskaya ASSR over 85 percent of tractors and 75 percent of combines have been prepared. The rate of machinery overhaul is higher than last year. (1000 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray organic fertilizers are now being applied. The continuing cold spell has not allowed sowing to begin. (1000 GMT)

CATTLE WINTERING CAMPAIGN PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY

LD171450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Semen Astakhov commentary]

[Summary] Let me say a few words about cattle wintering. According to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the campaign is proceeding satisfactorily despite difficult conditions. The crux of the matter is that drought in a number of oblasts and regions made it impossible to procure adequate amounts of fodder. In these conditions the overwhelming majority of farms managed to organize superbly the work of fodder-producing units. Scientists provided valuable help. Scientists from the Dokuchayev Scientific Research Institute offer nitrogen-based fodder. The use of this makes it possible to reduce considerably the consumption of fodder. At the same time cattle productivity has risen by almost one-fourth.

Quite a few other ways and means in which effectiveness of fodder can be raised have been presented both in our broadcasts and in SELSKAYA ZHIZN. Much attention has been paid to procuring fodder in special units and kitchens of which there are some 80,000 throughout the country. This made it possible to maintain the number of cattle. According to the information at the disposal of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the number of cattle in the country is now greater than at the same time last year.